IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER

IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

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THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY,

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 5-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
24th May	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
*31st "	MANTUA	11000	.....	.....
7th June	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA ...	8000	.....	.....
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000	.....	.....
5th July.	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	.....
19th "	SALSETTE..	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th "	EGYPT	8000	.....	.....
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
9th "	PERSIA. ...	8000	.....	.....
16th "	SALSETTE..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	9000	.....	.....
30th "	SALSETTE	160 0	MONGOLIA ...	10000

All the above steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

*This Vessel will call at MALTA.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Cleopatra	4039..	N. Chersich	1st June.
Nippon	6350..	....	1st July.
Cleopatra	4039..	N. Chersich	1st Aug.
Gablonz	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Sept.
Marienbad	8000..	....	1st Oct.
Habsburg	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Gablonz	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Nov.
Cleopatra	4039..	N. Chersich	16th Nov.
Marienbad	8000..	....	1st Dec.
Habsburg	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Dec.

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
China	6017..	N. Giurovich	28th May.
Persia	5895..	G. Bartole	28th June.
Gisela	4260..	....	28th July.

All the above steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 750
To London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back „ 908 to.. 1038*

SECOND CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 525
To London via Trieste .. „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back „ 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 675
To London via Trieste .. „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back „ 833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Dr. Ferdinand..	6046	A. Lova	6th June 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
82, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Kasara	1195	Thurs. 29th May.	9 a.m.	direct
Dwarka	1695	Friday 30th May	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Kasara," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 29th May, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S. S. "Patiala," 2,998, tons, on Wednesday the 28th May, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Lindula	3358	Thursday, 29th May
*Pentakota	3418	„ 12th June.
†Pundua	3305	„ 26th June.
*Palamcotta	3413	„ 10th July.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 31st May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
24th May, 1913.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

OUTWARD SAILING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Call M'seilles or Naples about	Arrive Bombay about	Arrive Karachi about
City of York*	7810	18 July	26 July	30 Aug.	.....
Trafford Hall*	5321	12 Aug.	21 Aug.	6 Sept.	.....
City of Lahore*	6875	3 Sept.	11 Sept.	23 „	.....
City of Poona†	7467	20 „	27 „	.....	12 Oct.
City of Sparta*	5415	25 „	3 Oct.	18 Oct	.....
City of London†	9000	2 Oct.	8 „	22-23 „	.....
City of Benares	6973	8 „	.....	.....	31 Oct.
City of Calcutta†	7630	11 „	18 „	3 Nov	.....
City of York*	7810	21 „	29 „	13 „	.....
New Twin Screw†	9000	1 Nov.	8 Nov.	24 „	.....
Trafford Hall*	5321	12 „	21 „	7 Dec.	.....
City of Athens*	5594	25 „	2 Dec.	.....	18 Dec.

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.

Excepting the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..... London via Marseilles.....	578	891	439	649
Liverpool	653 / 605	1,091 / 957	489 / 462	809 / 704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, and Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Steawardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin, FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars, apply to :—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi : Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

MENT

Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the

PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Armitsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangekok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tienstin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Office Hours, 10.30 to a.m. 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GRIEG,
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED .....Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED .....Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi. Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager.

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... „ 18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antang-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyaang	Tilnling
London	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria.

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK and CURRENT DEPOSITS are received and INTEREST ALLOWED on the usual terms.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SECOND AFGHAN WAR.

The First Campaign of the Second Afghan War of 1878, forced a demand for a reliable and durable timekeeper having as valueless a form of case as possible, but of sufficient wearing qualities to resist even more than hard use, a timekeeper which would be absolutely infallible almost under the roughest conditions in a prolonged campaign. We had exactly what was required at the time, and we supplied every officer almost proceeding with the Army of invasion with one of these excellent watches which was then named

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.

At the period referred to no other watch was similarly named. We, therefore, correctly claim not only the origin of introduction of this watch, but also the origin of introduction of the name THE CAMPAIGN WATCH in connection with this particular model of timekeeper.

Between the end of the First Invasion and the beginning of the second; that is immediately after the lamentable assassination of Sir Louis Cavagnari, THE CAMPAIGN WATCH again came into prominence and it was eagerly purchased by reason of the excellent reputation it had previously earned and with the view of giving this watch, the distinction which it secured on merit, the plate of each watch-movement was engraved "MARCKS & Co., LTD., BOMBAY and POONA, THE CAMPAIGN WATCH." For years this name was held in esteem by owners of our CAMPAIGN WATCHES and was respected by dealers, who by the unwritten law of courtesy did not infringe upon the name, but gave to their own productions names totally distinct from that of THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.

In subsequent years, however, dealers who commenced business long after the events herein related, ignorant of the history of THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, have used our descriptive designation with respect to watches of their own importing in thoughtless disregard for the rights of others. This dispoliation of a once respected name, therefore, has induced the relating of the foregoing story of the

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH

which is only obtainable at our establishment either at Bombay or Poona.

PRICES: Nickel Crystal face .. .. Rs. 25
Silver „ „ .. .. .. „ 35
Silver half hunting or hunting .. .. .. „ 40
Gold Crystal face .. .. „ 200
Gold half hunting .. .. „ 225
Gold hunting .. .. „ 235

10 Per cent. discount for cash payment.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co.'s SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE :

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE :

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERV FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES :—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.
White Rose	150o	„ „
Chester	125o	„ „
Devoe's	125o	„ „
Monkey	125o	„ „

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of SUPERINTENDENT, Bowringpet Kolar Railway, 2'-6" gauge, 11 miles long.

Applicants must possess a fair knowledge of Indian Railway working and be thoroughly qualified as practical Locomotive Engineers.

The Superintendent will be in administrative charge of the railway and in executive charge of all departments ass sted by competent subordinates. The appointment will be temporary and terminable at thre months' notice on either side.

Application giving full information as to qualifications, salary expected, possible date of joining, etc, should be addressed to the Engineer-in-Chief, Mysore State Railway Construction Department, Bangalore, (Telegraphic address "Staterail") and will be received up to 10th June, 1913.

E. A. S. BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief,
Mysore State Railway Construction Department.

Bangalore, 21st May, 1913.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

WASUDEO LAXMANRAO REGE, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Sheriff's Bailiff.

BHASKER SHRIDHAR JOSHI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Tu Manufacturer.

VIRJI MEGHJI, late of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Grain Merchant.

BANDEALLY EBRAHIM PASSAYA, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant.

CANJEE JEEVANDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

HENRY WILLIAM POYNTZ, late Major, The Sherwood Foresters.

PITAMBER KANJI, late of Bombay, Kutchi Dossa Oswal Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant.

NANABHAI NAGINDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant.

(Miss) BEATRICE L. BRIGHTWELL, late of Bombay European, a Nurse in the Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association.

F. L. NICOLLS, late a Master in the Daly College, Indore Residency, European.

DINSHAW DHANJIBHOY WELLINGTON, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, a Carding Master.

FREDERICK BINGHAM, late of Karachi European.

THOMAS CRAMPTON PENNINGTON late Piano Tuner and Dealer in Pianos, Bombay, European.

GANPAT BABAJI ARGADE, late of Bombay, Deshastha Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant, a Bond Writer.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, the 16th day of May, 1913.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

"TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PAINTS."

TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Paints" are invited and will be received by the Chief Storekeeper, in his office at Lahore (Post Office Naulakha), up to 12 noon, on FRIDAY, the 6th June, 1913, (at which date, time and place they will be opened), for 12 months supplies commencing 1st July, 1913.

All Paints must be of genuine country manufacture and tenderers must state at what place in India they will be made. Paints of English manufacture are not required and will not be accepted. The paints will require to be delivered at Lahore Stores Depot but may be consigned from outstations in accordance with the terms noted in the form of tender The undermentioned are the approximate quantities of Paints required:—

1.	Paint dry	Prussian blue....4 cwts.
2.	do.	Ultramarine blue.4 cwts.
3.	do.	Oxide red .....250 cwts.
4.	do.	Yellow Ochre.. 20 cwts.
5.	do.	Brunswick green 2 cwts.
6.	do.	Paint Moist Black .....800 cwts.
7.	do.	Brunswick green 300 cwts.
8.	do.	Purple Brown... 200 cwts.
9.	do.	Yellow Ochre ... 500 cwts.
10.	do.	Ready mixed for use Oxide red .2,500 cwts.

Form of Tender can be obtained on application by approved Contractors from the CHIEF STOREKEEPER, North Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each Tender form.

Samples of Paints tendered for (which must not be submitted in less quantities than 14 lbs.) legibly marked with the name and address of Tenderer and description of Paint should be delivered free of all charges at the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 12 noon on FRIDAY, the 6th June, 1913. Unaccepted samples will not be returned.

Earnest money as prescribed in the form of Tender must be remitted in cash or currency notes to the Chief Cashier, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter stating that the amount has been semitted in connection with Tender for "Paints," and his receipt should be attached to the form of Tender. (Currency Notes valuing Rs. 500 of other than Lahore Circle will not be accepted).

Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money will not be considered.

No Contractor or representative will be admitted to the room to witness the opening of Tenders unless he personally presents a Tender at the entrance. Those who do not wish to be present should post their Tenders in good time. No information can be given at the time of opening Tenders except the names of the Contractors or Firms whose Tenders have been received.

The Agent holds himself at liberty to select any Tender and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of a tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Lahore, dated 6th May 1913.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

INDIAN PRODUCE.

ARTHUR BODEN and Co., 18, Chapel Street, Liverpool, England, well-known old-established firm of PRODUCE BROKERS are OPEN to accept Agencies. Principals only. Write as above.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 31, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

BEST OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE INAM LAND, measuring about 46,084 square yards, situated at Dharavi, 5 minutes' walk from the B B. and C. I. Railway Mahim Station.

By order of the Trustees of the Estate of the late Khan Bahadur Jamshedji Dhunjibhoy Wadia, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will put up for sale at the premises by Public Auction, TOMORROW, SUNDAY, the 25th May, 1913 at 4-30 p.m, (S. T.) in one single lot the property hereinafter described :—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Inam Land, exclusive of the area covered by the Municipal natural water course passing through it, admeasuring about 46,084 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the Dharavi Road, on the South by the Municipal natural water course, on the East by properties of the late Mr, Mahomed Abba and others, and on the West by a 40 feet wide public road known as the old G, I. P. Railway track which said land forms part of the Collector's New Survey No. 266.

If the above is not disposed off as a single lot, the whole plot will be put up for sale immediately after on the same day in 6 different lots :—

	sq. yds.
Plot No. 1 admeasuring about	6,950
Plot No. 2 admeasuring about	9,541
Plot No. 3 admeasuring about	3,495
Plot No. 4 admeasuring about	9,963
Plot No. 5 admeasuring about	8,100
Plot No. 6 admeasuring about	6,322

Private offers for the whole plot or any one or more of the 6 plots will be received by the Undersigned before the sale.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, plans, and detailed description of the 6 plots, apply to the Undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th May, 1913.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

NOTICE.

The auction sale of 175 tons linseed by order of Messrs. Ralli Brothers and on account and at the risk of Seth Basantlal Gorakhram, advertised for sale this day, will not now take place.

SALE ON SUNDAY, the 25th May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 25th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Belvedere Road or Mount Road, Mazgaon, in St. Peter's School compound, valuable and handsome French polished teakwood household furnitnre, such as sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner waggon, meatsafe, Genoa velvet upholstered drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, marble top tables, English cabinets, corner cabinets, full iron framed upright piano, by Chaple, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, double and single bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, clothes and hanging presses, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washhand tables, rich glass and porcelainware, China and coir matting, etc.

The property of R. C. MILES, Esq. and others.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture, such as cupboards, chairs, tiled teapoys, washhand, dressing and writing tables, chest of drawers, hat and umbrella tands, wall brackets, show cases, phonographs and records and iron safes, etc, etc.

At 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Several Gents' bicycles by different makers.

1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
Property of a gentleman—
1 rubber-tyred office shigram, by Press with bay Arab horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF LINSEED.

On TUESDAY, the 27th Inst, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at C. Shed, B. B. and C. I. Railway Goods Yard, Carnac Bunder, by order of Messrs. Ralli Bros. and on account and at the risk of Mr. Saroopchand Hookamchand the following two lots of linseed of 25 tons each.

Lot No. 1—25 tons linseed. delivery order No. 899 against contract No. 666.

Lot No. 2—25 tons linseed delivery order No. 955 against contract No. 671.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th May, 1913.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

EVERY NGHT

at 6-30 and 10.

ONE WEEK MORE

With an entirely new Programme.

GEORGIE CORLASS

IN

"UNDER THE TAMARIND TREE,"

A Japanese Costume Song, with beautiful lighting effects.

HARRY QUININGBOROUGH

in a host of new Songs.

FUNNIER THAN EVER.

OUR GREAT FILM

SARAH BERNHARDT

AS

"QUEEN BESS"

The love story of Queen Elizabeth makes a great picture-drama, full of historic as well as dramatic interest. Besides the Queen, we are introduced to Shakespeare, Bacon, Essex, Leicester, Drake, and a host of other historical personages.

A GREAT DRAMA GREATLY ACTED.

A COMIC SKETCH BY

WIFFLES.

There is only one Wiffles.

PATHE'S GAZETTE.

CINEMA DE LUXE,

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT ONE SHOW ONLY.
6-30 to 8-30.
10 o'clock Show at Alcazar.

THE LARGEST, BRIGHTEST, BEST SHOW IN BOMBAY "STAR ARTISTES."

From All Parts of the World.

RICARD AND BEST

Musical Marvels in a New Act.

LITTLE MONA

The Sparkling Saubrette in New Numbers.

MISS EDNA DEANE

(Soprano) will sing (TOSTI'S GOODBYE)

MISS MAISIE SWEDE

Reginea Versatile Entertainer

EDNA AND MAISIE

IN A DUOLOGUE

"A MUTUAL MISTAKE"

OUR "EXCLUSIVE" PICTURES

MY LADY'S JEWELS (Star Film.)

COMEDIES, COMICS, SCENIC.

PATHE'S GAZETTE of the World's News

NOTE:—TO-NIGHT,
OUR 10 O'CLOCK SHOW
WILL BE AT
THE ALCAZAR.
BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW.

☞ WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,

SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

Commencing SATURDAY, 24th May 1913.

THE PROGRAMME.

1. HUBBY'S TROUBLES .. .. (Comic).
2. BARGEI'S REVENGE .. .. (STAR Drama).
3. CUBLIMAN DIAMOND .. .. (Industrial).
4. MARGRAVE'S DAUGHTER .. .. (Coloured STAR Drama).
5. GOMOUNT GRAHPIC, WORLD'S HAROLDINGS.
6. 7. TRAGEDY OF THE DESERT .. .. .. (STAR Drama).
8. TWEEDLEDUM IN A GIRLS' SCHOOL.. .. (Comic).

PRICES Re. 1, and Annas 8, 4 and 2.

TIME.

FIRST SHOW	7 to 8-30 p.m.
SECOND SHOW	9 to 10-30 p.m.
THIRD SHOW	11 to 12-30 p.m.

MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY 5-15 to 6-45 p.m. (S.T.)

NOTICE.

GRAND PRIZES ARE GIVEN AWAY EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY DURING THE MATINEE'S SHOW.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

OWING TO PRESSURE OF WORK.

NIGHT SHIFT WANTED.

AT ONCE

FOR THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

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20 First Class COMPOSITORS.
12 " " MACHINEMEN.

Hours—8 P. M. to 4 A. M.

Apply at once to

ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary,
"Bombay Gazette," Limited,
Homjee Street.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Chuckla. No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

ECONOMY.—Economical Purchases of PROVISIONS, OILMAN STORES and all kinds of requisites for ARMY, NAVY, and CIVIL Officers, can be obtained through the only Firm.—SHELLIM & Co., Domestic Agents, 32, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding. Stationery, etc.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

IMMEDIATELY REQUIRED 20 BOYS FOR SALE of Newspapers. Apply MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

MAGIC RING through which you can see and enquire every thing and get suitable replies, works wonder. Price Rs. 2-8 each.—NOVELTY CO., Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette," Electric Press

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SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Re. 1 per thousand.) 6½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.)

WANTED.

THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL,
CUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

WANTED AT ONCE ASSISTANT NURSES with at least one year's training.

Probationer Nurses to train, Rs. 10-20-30 first, second and third years.

Board, lodging, washing and uniform provided.

Apply with testimonials to LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

WANTED AGENTS. Apply to MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Empire of India Provident Society, Ltd., Faridabad, Dacca.

WANTED, from 1st June, a SMALL ROOM, Furnished or Unfurnished, any where in the Fort. State lowest terms and particulars to Box No. 946, care of Bombay Gazette.

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A MUKADUM Machine Minder. One able to speak English. Good salary to the right man. Write, with full particulars, to Box No. 945, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—12 GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS, required at once. Must be able to read English. Good salary to the right men. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

WANTED.—BOARD and LODGING, by an Anglo-Indian, from the 1st June, in Elphinstone Circle, or near PROXIMITY. Apply W. A., care of the "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette"

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, or Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES

BELTS, ENEMAS,
SUSPENSORY, BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co., Drug. Stores,
35, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
ESTABLISHED 1871.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

NEW PROGRAMME. "EVERY PICTURE TELLS A STORY."

UP SAN JUAN HILL.

A STIRRING STORY OF THE MEXICAN REVOLT.
VIVID AND REALISTIC BATTLE-SCENES.

SEE ALSO :—

MEXICAN'S REVENGE A Californian Drama.	FOOLSHEAD'S SWEETHEART A Picture to make you Scream.
FOR HER SISTER'S SAKE Ingenions Comedy.	TRANSFORMATION Coloured Magical Effects.

4 SHOWS NIGHTLY,

7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 and 11-15 to 12-15.

PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.

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THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of Landed Property situate at Parel, advertised to take place to-day has been POSTPONED till SATURDAY, the 7th proximo.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 Grey Arab quiet in harness.

1 handsome strong-rubber tyred English built, State Landu, with double C spring, in very good order.

1 handsome strong bay Australian gelding, 15 hands, 8 years, goes well in harness and saddle.

The property of a gentleman going to England.

1 handsome bay Arab, 14-2, 5 years quiet in saddle.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 25th May, 1913, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

The only remaining land on fore shore at Versova Sands, and the best of all land sold before, it is now offered for sale in plots for building bungalows. These 2 plots are to be sold separately by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. Plot No. 1 containing 1,982 square yards and plot No. 2 containing 1,965 square yards less or more on the same line as the bungalow of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji, and bounded as follows :—On the South by the bungalow of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji, on the West by Arabian Sea, by the North the property of Mr. De'Britto, and by the East by Public Road, the property being a portion of plot of Survey No. 82 in Thana District.

4 other plots of land being plot No. 8 of Survey No. in the Thana District.

Plot No. 1 with a strong-built bungalow with out-houses, containing 2,272 square yards, less or more.

Plot No. 2 containing 2,253 square yards, less or more, with foundations laid on and out-houses.

Plot No. 3 containing 2,927 square yards, less or more, with a good well of drinking water.

Plot No. 4 containing 2,547 square yards, less or more with a good drinking well.

The land was purchased from the Secretary of State for India under lease of 50 years, renewable by giving 3 months' notice and by Government Resolution dated October, 1909, the same is converted into 99 years.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Mantry, Solicitor, 91, Medow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T). Messrs. BENNETT, and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Dantra House" 3rd Floor opposite the tramway stable Colaba, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, square dining table, arm and without arm chairs, dumbwaiters, drawing-room fancy cabinets, teapoys, cabinet ornaments, carpets, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, one Singer sewing machine, one sweet tone ebonized grand piano, by C. Bechstein, one cottage piano, by Arthur Helison, piano, chairs, music Conterbury, pictures, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, cane chairs, meatsafes, China matting, oil carpet, etc., etc.

The property of THOMAS BROMLEY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m, (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road Malabar Hill next to Mr. Casinath's Bungalow, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing office and bed-room furniture of the latest design, drawing-room suites, lined silk tapestry Chesterfield sofas, Chippendale and

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.—CONTD.

Louis pattern side and corner cabinets, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboards and dumb-waiter almyrahs, leather sofas, lady's writing tables, glass door and revolving book cases, revolving office chair, low and Curzon easy chairs, dressing chest of drawers, mirror hatstand, one sweet-toned medium size square piano, fancy flower vases and table ornaments, dressing and washhand tables, teakwood new design single and double bedsteads, rich glass or ckery and plateware, Hink's and Ditmar's table, hanging and hall lamps, verandah benches, rich Persian carpets, baba tricycle and perambulator, cooking utensils, etc., etc., the property of G. Scrinizi, Esq., Professor of music and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Furnished Bungalow, at Matheran, known as "Kalyandas Lodge."

Under instruction from the owner Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SUNDAY, the 1st Proximo, sell by Public Auction, on the premises at Matheran, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), the following.—

A very large furnished bungalow, at Matheran, known as "Kalyandas Lodge," most centrally situated, about 10 minutes walk from the Railway Station, Site No. 36, newly painted and most substantially built Moulmein teak, with out-houses and stables, containing six bedrooms with bath-rooms, one large drawing and dining room with a large verandah on either side open to westerly breeze, admeasuring 6 acres, and 14 gunthas or thereabouts, bounded on the East partly by "Arnold Lodge," and partly by public road, on the west by the property of Ebramkhan, on the north and south by public road.

N. B.—At the request of the several intending purchasers it has been arranged to hold Auction sale of the bungalow on the premises at Matheran on Sunday the 1st proximo at 4-30 p.m.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 24th May, 1913.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,

SURVEYING, ENGINEERING, AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, Etc., ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Etc.,

No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

MONEY MADE EASILY.

Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to

INDUSTRY.

A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.

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Benefits of free automatic life insurance, extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER, Industry, Shambazar, Calcutta.

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AMUSEMENTS.

E "ALCAZAR,"

WARDES THEATRE, KALBADEVI.

2 minutes' walk from Cinema De Luxe.

TO-NIGHT 10.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE POPULAR COMEDIENNE

MISS MARIE GODWIN

IN HER LATEST SUCCESSES.

OUR "EXCLUSIVE" PICTURES.

HIS LORDSHIP'S LITTLE LAPSE

(Comedy) with WIFFLES in the title Role.

THE TEMPTRESS (Drama.)

CEYLON Travel Subject in Pathe colour.

PATHE'S | OUR USUAL GAZETTE | NON-STOP SCREAMS

A "COLOSSAL" BILL

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

AT 10 p. m.

COMBINED PROGRAMME

CINEMA DE LUXE AND ALCAZAR.

BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW.

NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

GONCUROL

A GENUINE

Specific for the

CURE

OF ALL

URINARY DISCHARGES.

STOPS DISCHARGES WITHIN 2 DAYS.

THE GONCUROL AGENCY,

38, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

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is how to keep it thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure, it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

have at last solved the greatest problems by providing a food tonic of prompt and sure results with a definite specific action on blood and nerves. They bring youth and strength back and keep the whole organism strong up to the pitch of perfect health.

PRICE.—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.

Vaidya Shastri,

MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

Jmnagar Kathiawar.

KALBADEVI ROAD,

BOMBAY.

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COMMERCE

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SPECIAL OFFER.

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9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred

9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...As. 14 per " *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3¼ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Sildra, 2097 tons, Captain E. Bryan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 10th May with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Sultan Van Langkat, 2292 tons, Captain P. Pries, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Midleban Castle, 2899 tons, Captain J. Walters, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moji with a cargo of coal.

The Bombay & Persia S. N. Co's steamer Firoozi, 2 29 tons. Captain P. S. Primrose, arrived in haabour yesterday from Jeddah with 200 pilgrims on board.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Salsette 2391 tons Captain A. F. Vine, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's, steamer Uganda, 3457 tons, Captain T. Archdeacon arrived in harbour yesterday from New Castle via Queensland Brishane with a cargo of coal 24 horses, and 2 passengers.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

R I M S Dufferin .. Comdr La Touche .. R I M
R I M S Harcinge...Comdr Ward ..... R I M
R I M S Falinarus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator.....Capt Hickman Survey Str.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—MAY 23.

Abaris.....1870Rippon.....T M & C
Bahadur.....2736 Peel.....T M & Co
Budrie.....1913 Fisher.....Arab Sts Ld
Beckbugen.....2447 deHoud.....T M and Co
Cloutsham...2075 Wedlees ...W & A G and Co
Clan Macalister.....3065Clark .....J F and Co
Coinorces .... 2516 Hyslop .....W & A G & Co
Devanha.....4785 Hickey.....P and O Co
Empalus .....2286 Willems.....M M and Co
Faris.....757 Coates.....Arab Steamers
Firozi.....2029 Primrose.....T M and Co
Itonus.....3401Sufferin .....F F and Co
Kohistan .....2949 Owen .....M M and Co
Korouna.....2267 Purkis...W and A G and Co
Lancefield.....3671 Meikle .....T M & Co
Lindula .....2118 Walsh .....M M & Co
Lhasa.....949 Penny .....M M & Co
Marmaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Moshtari.....1110Cottrell .....T M and Co
Mantua.....5966.....Vibert.....P & O Co
Mosa.....949 Penny .....M M & Co
Middleban Castle .....2899 Walters.....
Nawab.....2041 Kaas .....T M and Co
Ocean .....2460 Christiansen ...The Bomby Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAY 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Iria	3419	Honywood	.....	M	M and Co
B Ormiston	3147	Hamilton	.. Hull	.....	26-5 J F & Co
C&R Montebello	2770	Croft	.....		J F and Co
D&E Sandon Hall	3293	Rowlands			K N & Co
G Hoseinee	198	Fanning	17-5	Aden	23-5 T M & Co
Kaloma	3209	Beasley	...Baltimore		28-5 W & A G & Co
N Crosby	2530	Williamson			...T M and Co
P Putiala	1929	Bimber			..... M M and Co
Q Caithness	2922	Bidland			.....T M and Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
23	Salsette	Vine.....	Aden
	Firozi.....	Primrose ...	Jeddah, May 12
	Uganda	Archdeacon	N castle, Apr 11
	Sildra	Bryan	Calcutta, May 10
	Sanddleben Castle	Walters ...	Moji, Apr 30

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Bsome Hall..	Field	Liverpool, etc
	Riverdale.....	Mekind ...	Naples
	Lhasa	Penny	Karachi

The steamer Sultan Van Langkat, Pries, for Karachi, obtained her portclearance yesterday :—

The following vesse's began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Firozzi, for Jeddah.
" Beckbergen, for Hull, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line Co's steamer "Castalia" homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 21st instant.

SAFETY AT SEA.

When the Freeboard Tables were revised in 1905 permitting the deeper loading of British ships, a feeling of indignation was aroused amongst seafarers, who realised that the deeper immersion of their vessels would mean less security to life at sea. Lord Muskerry, on behalf of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, raised the strongest objections in the House of Lords to this dangerous innovation. He complained that Captains and Officers who had to navigate the ships in all conditions of weather, and who knew exactly their behaviour from actual practice, were not consulted. From that time the Guild have received from all parts of the world communications containing the opinions of its members who have ascribed the deeper immersion of ships as responsible for many accidents and much loss of life. Captains show from their experiences that in heavy weather their vessels have not sufficient reserve buoyancy to avoid the heavy seas which sweep over their decks carrying away everything in their path. No amount of theory can possibly estimate the dangers of overloading, as applied to actual seafaring conditions.

The Guild have repeatedly agitated upon this subject, and many questions have been asked in the House of Commons, with the result that the President of the Board of Trade has now appointed a Committee which, with the exception of the Nautical Adviser to the Board of Trade, consists entirely of Naval Architects and Engineering Experts. This Committee is for the purpose of advising as to the instructions to be given to the British Delegates at the forthcoming International Conference on Load Line Tables. To the constitution of this Committe, the Guild have, on behalf of the Captaine and Officers of the Merchant Service, raised objections. They, as solely responsible for safety of life at sea, have been given no opportunity of representation.

Correspondence has recently passed between the Guild and Board of Trade, but the latter body remain obdurate, and decline to allow direct representation of seafarers. The Board are prepared to receive evidence from seafaring men or others, but the Guild has informed Mr. Buxton that one of the greatest difficulties which they have to encounter in this matter is that the lips of Commanders and Officers in active service are practically sealed. They cannot tender evidence on such matters for the reason that it would be prejudicial to their present and future employment, however strongly they might feel on the increased risks they are required to take.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

HILL—May 3, at The Grondra, Chepstow, the wife of Capt. E. T. Hill, of a son.

KEENLYSIDE—May 5, at 126 South Circular Road, Kilmainham, Dublin, the wife of Capt. G. F. H. Keenlyside, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent) Regt., of a son.

STEWART—May 6 at 90 Coleherne Court, London, S. W., the wife of Major J. Stewart, R. E., retired. inspector Local Government Board, of a son.

HOWARD—May 4, at 3 Sloane Avenue, S. W., the wife of Capt. H. R. M. Howard, (late) Rifle Brigade, of a daughter.

SMYTH—May 5, at Candilli, Hungershall Park, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Guy C. Gee Smyth, of Burma, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BRINCKMAN—BERGERAND—April 30, quietly, in London, Sir Theodore Francis Brinckman, Bart., C.B., late lieutenant-colonel 3rd Buffs, to Elisabeth Marie Jeanne, daughter of the late Denis M. A. A. Bergerand, of Roanne, France.

LUARD—BARRETT—April 30, at the Parish Church, North Curry, Somerset, Capt. C. Elmherst Luard, D.S.O., son of the late General C. E. Luard, R.E., to Dorothy Frances, daughter of Major Barrett, J.P., D.L., of Moredon, North Curry, Somerset.

RADCLIFFE—BOLITHO—April 29, at St. Mary's, Rockbeare, John Douglas Henderson Radcliffe, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, son of Alexander Nelson Radcliffe, of Bag Park, Widecombe-in-the-Moor, to Mary Augusta Garlidna Bolitho, daughter of the late Capt. Edward Alverne Bolitho, R. N., and of Mrs. Bolitho of Rockbeare House, South Devon.

DEATHS.

ARDAGH—May 6, at Bath, Winifred Mary, youngest daughter of the late General R. D. Ardagh, Indian Staff Corps, and of the Burma Commission.

LANGMORE—April 29, at Glenui, Branksome Avenue, Bournemouth, Col. Edward Ham Langmore, C.B., (late 33rd Punjabis Inf.), son of the late William Langmore, M.D., M.A., aged 84.

MARSDEN—May 5, at Naples, F.J. Marsden, only surviving son of the late Lieut.-Col. F.C. Marsden, of Colne House, Earls Colne, Essex, aged 68.

TROTTER—April 25, at Brickendon Grange, Hertford, John Trotter. son of the late Capt. Trotter. of Dyrham Park, Barnet, aged 59.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Alcazar Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Coronation Cinematograph "Harishchandra," Sandhurst-road.

Maxim : Temperance is a great preventive of many diseases.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT BANDRA.—The Imperial Band will play the following programme of music at the Bandra Land's End on Sunday, commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.), under the direction of Mr. D.C. Menezes, Bandmaster :—

March.....Soldiers in the Park..Monckton
Overture.....French Comedy .....Kiler Bila
Valse .....My Queen .....Bucalossi
Selection ...Pirates of Penzance...Sullivan
Serenata.....Love in Idleness .....Macbeth
Two-Step ...Mr Jolliboy .....Caryll
Song .....Alice Where Art Thou..Morelli
Cake Walk...Alexandra Ragtime...Caryll

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Col. W. B. Marshall and Officers, the Band of the Sherwood Foresters, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dowsall, Bandmaster, will play a programme of music, commencing at 6 p.m. to day :—

Grand Marche..Pomp and Circumstance).....Elgar
English Sea Songs .....A life on the Ocean..Binding
Valse .....Jolly Good Fellows..Vollstext
Songs of Ireland .....The Shamrock .....Myddleton
Patrol.....M. S. A. .....Coumore
Scottish Songs and Dances...Scotland's Pride .....Godfrey
Indian Idyl ...Kismet .....Markey

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Bttn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March.....Norris Hill .....Hume
Overture.....Haydee .....Abber
Valse .....The Choristers .....Phelps
Selection.....Gipsy Love .....Lehar
Song .....In Sympathy .....Leoni
Dance.....Moonlight .....Finck
Selection ...The Earl and Girl.....Caryll
Galop.....Jolly Brethern .....Faust

MUSIC AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. B. C. H. Burnard, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dowsall, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

Grand March. At the King's Court ..Scott
Overture ... Fra Diavolo .....Auber
Selection ... The Duchess of Dantzic .....Caryll
Valse .....Verschmahte Liebe...Lincke
Suite .....An Evening in Toledo .....Schmeling
Melodies (from) .....The Arcadians ... .Monkton
Patrol ... .The Phantom Brigade. Myddleton

BOMBAY TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.—The sixth Bombay Provincial Temperance Conference will be held on Friday and Saturday, the 30th and 31st inst. at Epworth Heights, Lonavla. The sessions will be from 8 to 11 a. m. on Friday and Saturday, and 3 to 6 p. m. on Friday. Papers on the following subjects are proposed to be read and discussed at the Conference :—Juvenile temperance, Drink and Crime, Local Option, Railway Temperance, Work among the Masses, How to advance the Temperance Cause.

THEFT OF CENEMA FILMS.—Mr. J. Armfield, Manager of the Asiatic Film Hiring Company, has reported to the police that some cinema films and other articles, valued at Rs. 409, have disappeared from his rooms in Hornby-road. The theft occurred between the evening of the 21st and the next morning. The thief is supposed to have entered the premises by climbing through the fanlight on the lower storey.

AN UNRULY HORSE.—Yesterday, a victoria belonging to one Haji Ajam Gulam Hussein, was being driven along the Girgaum Back-road towards the Portuguese Church, when the horse shied at the sight of a passing motor-car and bolted right across the road. One Wadichand Krishna, who was walking in the same direction, was knocked down and three of his ribs and a collar bone were fractured. He was immediately taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment. It is said that the driver tried his best to pull up the horse and that the animal was brought down by the farce used to curb him.

BRITISH INCOME TAX AND FOREIGN RESIDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Residents in India who receive income from British or Foreign sources from which British Income Tax has been deducted should remember that claims for repayment can in many cases be made, as they will see from the following:—

(1) Repayment of British Income Tax can be claimed in respect of Interest or dividends payable in the United Kingdom on Foreign or English Government securities, stocks, etc. without any limit as to the total income from all sources.

(2) If their incomes from all sources do not exceed £700 per annum, claims for exemption or abatement can be made in respect of tax deducted from dividends or rents from the United Kingdom, provided that the claimant is a British subject resident abroad for the purposes of health, or has been in the service of the British Crown or any Native State under the Protectorate of the same, or in the service of any Missionary Society abroad.

As many of these claims must be lodged before the 5th October, the matter must receive immediate attention.—Yours, etc,

THE INCOME-TAX ADJUSTMENT AGENCY, LIMITED.

E. MONTAGUE, Secretary.

9, 10, & 11, Poultry,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E, V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 24th May, 1913.

334. Competition—The Corps team will fire on Sunday the 25th instant, for the Einnig Empire Day Shield.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 a.m

335. Leave.—No. 7174 Vol. V. Janni, "G" Coy. is granted leave of absence from 16th May to 30th November 1913.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, CAPT., Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 24th May 1913.

The two matches for this Saturday afternoon the 24th instant, commencing from 4-30 p.m. at Colaba Range are :—

200 Yards running man 8 shots last 7 to count.

300 Yards Snapshooting 2nd Class Figure Exposure 6 seconds 8 shots last 7 to count.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut. Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat	24	m 1	25	25	5
		2	20 a	27	9
Sun ...	25	m 2	7	24	8
		3	0 a	26	11

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat	24	m 7	14	16	3
		8	30 a	19	11
Sun	25	m 7	49	17	4
		9	20 a	20	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

May	Sunrise	Sunset.
23 (Friday)	do 6h. 2m.	do 7h. 8m
24 (Saturday)	do 6h. 2m.	do 7h. 8m
25 (Sunday)	do 6h. 2m.	do 7h. 9m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, May 26th, 0h. 48·1m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 28th, 5h. 33·7m. a.m.; New Moon, June 5th, 1h. 27·0m. a.m. First Quarter, 11th, 10h. 7·30m p.m.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

1st Sunday after Trinity.—25th May, 1913.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m., Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion. Choral—Woodward in E, flat. Hymns 163, 161, 177, 558. 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Woodward in A. Hymns 160, 163, 517. Collections for Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m., and Evensong at 5-15 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon, Chaplain. Holy Communion at 8, Parade Service at 10, Sunday School at 5-15, Evensong and Sermon at 6-30.

Christ Church, Byculla.—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 8-45 a. m. Choral Matins ; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a. m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Holy Eucharist and Hymns; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Choir and Organ.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a.m., Holy Communion ; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon ; 6-30 p. m. Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service—9 a. m. Gujerati Service—2-30 p.m.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11 a.m., Mattins and Sermon. Rev. H. Martindale will preach. Collection for Church Expenses.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a. m., Matins and Litany ; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu): 10 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil) ; 5 p. m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a. m., Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 11 a. m., Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 7-45 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy : Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English) ; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi) ; 9 a. m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati) ; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion). (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately. 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Church of Scotland, (St. Andrew's Church), —Joint morning Service 9-30 a. m. ; Evening Service 6-30 p.m, conducted by Rev. I. C. Mathew, B. D.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a. m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church ; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray. Sermon to men on Honesty, or "Seeing things as they are."

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8.a.m., 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmachar, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a. m. 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30,7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass; 6 p. m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar, Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church(Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a. m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios 6-30 a. m., and 7-30 a. m.; Children's (Mass) 8-30 a. m.; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur. Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays, 8 a. m , Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—Morning Service, 8-30 a. m., Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards ; Evening Service 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—Morning Service, 10 a. m., Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins. Sunday School, 5 p. m.

A farewell social will be held in the grounds of Byculla Wesleyan Church on Wednesday next at 9-30 p. m. to say Goodbye to Rev. and Mrs. Jenkins.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor, Rev. C. B. Hill. 8-15 a. m., Sunday School; 9-30 a. m., Morning Service ; 6-30 p. m, Evening Service; 8-30 p. m., Men's Social Hour.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Appollo Bunder.—Pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner.

Seamen's Institute, Opp. Prince's Dock.—10 a. m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Morning Service 9. a. m. Preacher, Rev. H. E. Barrell ; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m. Preacher, Rev. H. E. Barrell. Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE RISING IN NORTHERN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 23.

Rainfall continues in Burma, Assam and Bengal, but in the rest of Northern India only a few scattered falls have occurred. Thunderstorms have been fairly numerous in the South of the Peninsula. The principal amounts are :—Moulmein one inch, Dibrugarh one and a half, Dhubri two, Silchar six, Cherrapunji five, Cox's Bazar four, Chittagong and Jessore three, Cuddapah one and half Mercara one.

The temperature is rising in Northern India but still largerly in defect to East Punjab, the United Provinces, Central India (east) and north of the Central Provinces.

Forecast :—Continuance of rainfall all in Burma, Northeast India and south of Peninsula.

AT SEA.

The P.and O.Co's Mail steamer "Salsette" Captain A. F. Vine R. N. R., which arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden reports that she experienced Fresh W.S.W. Winds longitude 52 to 62 E, and light winds towards the Coast.

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire 21st	87·3	77·5	...	6·31
Jask 21st	100·3	79·8	...	4·18
Muskat 21st	104·8	86·1	...	5·50
Multan	105·0	76·5	0·28	1·44
Rawalpindi	95·4	69·9	...	6·0
Lahore	92·4	72·2	0·02	6·61
Sirsa	...	...	...	...
Ambala	91·5	71·9	0·05	11·20
Delhi	89·0	73·8	0·13	2·74
Agra	97·5	78·0	...	3·65
Mainpuri	93·3	76·6	...	5·27
Jhansi	?	79·5	...	(?
Cawnpore	94·7	77·9	...	6·46
Allahabad	98·6	79·5	...	5·37
Jacobabad	113·1	85·3	...	0·44
Karachi	91·5	83·0	...	1·27
Ajmer	95·6	78 2	...	2·38
Jaipur	97·2	77·1	...	1·47
Kotah	97·6	80·6	...	3·49
Bhuj	91·5	78·0	...	0·00
Dwarka	89·3	81·2	...	0·40
Veraval	87·1	80·8	...	0·03
Rajkot	103 1	76·3	...	0·48
Bhavnagar Para.	103·5	80·3	...	0·44
Surat	94·9	80·1	...	3·59
Ahmedabad	101·4	81 2	...	0·48
Deesa	103·8	80·4	...	0·93
Neemuch	99·9	78·5	...	3·91
Indore	95·1	78·1	...	5 31
Jubbulpore	96·3	76·3	0·02	8·0
Saugor	96·3	78·4	...	4·84
Hoshangabad	97·6	77·4	...	4·54
Khandwa	100·7	80·1	...	5·85
Akola	105·2	83 5	...	1·25
Amraoti	98·8	81·8	...	1·17
Nagpur	103·6	81·8	...	2·60
Chanda	103·5	82·0	0·01	6·29
Raipur	100·7	83·6	...	4·05
BOMBAY	92·3	81·6	...	3·62
Ratnagiri	91·8	80·9	...	10·70
Mormugao	91·5	82·2	...	3·2
Karwar	89·7	81·0	...	3·73
Malegaon	103·4	74·1	0·22	5·29
Ahmednagar	101·1	75·5	...	1·24
Poona	99·5	72·3	...	3·41
Sholapur	102·8	80·6	...	1·67
Bijapur	102·2	75·8	...	4·00
Belgaum	91 3	68·5	...	2·58
Aurangabad	100·9	77·2	...	1·67
Nizamabad (Indur)	104·9	83·7	...	3·54
Hyderabad	101·3	80·2	0·05	2·3
Mangalore	91·3	76·8	0 33	6·46
Calicut	90 8	77·1	0·18	8·68
Cochin	91·7	76·7	0·8	9·97
Colombo	88·0	76·5	...	55·89
Masulipatam	93 8	8·2 2	...	2·79
Bellary	104·0	74 3	0 05	4·75
Cuddapah	107·5	72·5	1·26	11·64
Madras	92·5	81·5	...	13 39
Bangalore	92·3	67·3	0·62	4·59
Coimbatore	99 9	73·8	0·10	14·74
Trichinopoly	96·6	68·8	2,08	12·76
Negapatam	98·2	80·7	...	27 17

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 23rd May, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Delhi reports 0·13" and Multan 0·28" of rain. Moderate cloud has appeared in the south-east Punjab, while skies continue clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. The air has become considerably damper in the area of rainfall. Temperature continues in large defect in the south-east Punjab.

The United Provinces—Cloud has decreased and skies are now lightly to moderately clouded in some places. The air is generally damper than usual. Temperature has begun to rise but remains below the average at most places.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner has had 0·24" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in lower Sind and normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature is slowly rising but continues below the average in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in west Central India and lightly to moderately clouded in other districts. Humidity is in slight excess at Ahmedabad. Temperature is normal except for a defect during the day in west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Maximum temperature is generally in defect. The minimum is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Moderate cloud persists over nearly the whole division. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon records 0,22 of rain. The air contains the usual amount of moisture but has become slightly damper in south Hyderabad. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Several dust or thunderstorms occurred in the Punjab, Rajputana' South Central Provinces and the north Bombay Deccan but the reported precipitation has been light. Cloud has increased and the rainfall has been general on the Malabar Coast, in the Carnatic, Mysore and in the Madras Deccan during thunderstorms. The important falls being 2·08" at Trichinopoly, 1·26" at Cuddapah. Sea has become slight at Cochin, Colombo, and Madras. Temperature in the north-east shows a slow rise, but is yet much below the average.

Isolated dust or thunderstorms are likely in the southern half of the Punjab and the adjacent parts of Rajputana. Some thunderstorms are probable in the Bombay Deccan, the south Konkan and the southern half of the Peninsula.

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MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, May 22. BOMBAY, May 23.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	74 15-16		1-16
do. Rentes.	85 3-4		unchgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan... ...	89 3-4		1-4
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	84 5-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 1-16		1-4
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 7-8		1-4
Bar Silver in New York	60		5-8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·22		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin.	20·44 1-2		unchgd
do. do. New York	4·85 3-3		1-3
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2		since
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	3 3-4		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	3 3-4		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-3		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-3		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	3		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3 1-8		1-8

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 7-16d. unchanged.

Closing tone of silver—Fall caused by China selling.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

COUNCIL BILLS EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—

Bills on Calcutta .. Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 1 16d.

The Bombay mails of the 10th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—

Total Bullions...£37,700,000 Inc. £ 1,300,000
Public Deposits. £13 900,000 Inc. £ 200,000
Other Deposit ...£40,700,000 Inc. £ 2,200,000
Govt. Securities...£12 800,000 Dec. £ 100,000
Other Securities.£31,900,000 Inc. £ 1,000,000
Notes and Coin...£27,800,000 Inc. £ 1,100,000
The Bank Reserve is 51 per cent. of the liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Quiet.	Steady.
Futures	...	Quiet.
Manchester	Buyers only taking current requirements.	
Total Sales	... 8,000 bales.	
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 1,500	
Imports	... 17,000	
Mid-Americans	... 6·78+01	
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 9·85 unchgd.	

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·49	6·46	6·42
+02	+02	+01
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·32	6·17	6·10
+01	+02	+02
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·07	6·06	6·06
+02	+02	+02

New York 11 a.m., July 11·36, Oct. 11·12.
New York official Noon call July 11·33 Oct. 11·12.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 12·17, Oct. 11·24.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	13,000
" Receipts at " last year...	7,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	14,000
" Exports to Continent ...	11,000
Spot Cotton	12·10 +10

Futures—Month of July 11·31+·5
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·21+15
Advanced on unfavorable weather reports on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	12 5-16unchgd.
Futures month of July ..	12·23+03
Futures month of Oct. ..	12 33+12
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	Nominal.
Do. Months— ...	.....
Do. Name of Ports— ...	.....
Wheat White Karachi ...	38 unchgd.
Do. Months ...	May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers.	
Wheat Red Karachi ...	37 3-4+1-8
Do. Month— ...	May-June.
	London—Value.

Tone—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe ...	36 1-9—3
Do. Months— ...	May.
	Done. Firmer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...	39 unchgd.
Do. Months ...	May—Sellers.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 95 p.c. ex-ship.	...50 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...	May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 95 p. c. ex-ship	...52 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...	May-June.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore ...	46 3-4unchgd
Do. Months— ...	May-June.
Do. Name of Ports.—Hamburg—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ...	47+1-4
Do. Months— ...	May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	
Linseed Calcutta ...	45+1-4
Do. Months— ...	April-June.
	London—Done and Buyers—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata...	43—1-8
Do. Months— ...	May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers	

CASTORSEED,—

Bombay Cottonseed Market	£6-13-0 unchgd.
May-June—Hull—Nearest value.	Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee	...3 11 3-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	... 3 9 1-4 unchgd.
	May-June—Buyers—Quiet.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	...£ 82 1-1 unchgd.
Yellow Metal	... d. 7 1-8 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B	... £ 68 3-4 unchgd.

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—17s.—Value.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar
C&F India (Double bags)., 13—3-4d.
Do. Months of Shipment. July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Only small business.
Hamburian Crystals Sugar
C & F India ...12 5 1-4 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments—May—Sellers.
Tone—Nothing doing.
German Beet-root 59 p.c. ...9 2 1-2+1 1-2d.
Months of Shipments ... 9 7—3-4d.—May—Sellers.
9 7 1-4+1 1-4d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Firmer and better demand. Less pressure to sell.
E A R & Similar Crysta's C & F India ... 13 6—1 1-2d.
Months of Shipments ...June-Augt.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady at the decline.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal.
Month of Shipments ... .
Tone—Nothing doing.
Java Sugar—Inactive and unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [May 23RD, 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Bulns	75,000	London	Hongkong Bank
Sovns ...	15,000	do	do
Rupees..	567	do	do
28 Boxes Bulns	20,00,640	do	National Bank
Sovns ...	15,000	do	do
2 Boxes Sovns	1,50,000	Alexandria	do
12 Boxes Bulns	7,93,600	London	Chartered Bank
5 Boxes Sovns	3,75,000	Port Said	Mercantile Bank
2 Boxes Bulns	1,22,800	London	do
5 Boxes Bulns	2,25,000	do	The Supt P&O SNCo
Sovns ...	45,000	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 21st May, 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway....	71	85,238
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	71	83,832

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Ben. rate since 17th April 1913	6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 3rd April 1913	7 "
Bank of Mad. " " 31st Dec. 1912	8 "

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened firm and unchanged at 1s-4d 1-16 T. T. and Demand. The enquiry for Bank remittance has been small. There are few private bills offering. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. 1-15 July.
Do. do Francs	... 171 1-4
Do. do Marks	... 139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	... 143 3-4
Shanghai "	... 201
Japan "	... 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened steady at 96 1-4 for Cash and the first settlement, with 2 annas better for the second settlement, and has remained unchanged during the day with a small business passing.

We quote.—

Cash ...	... Rs. 96	4 0
1st Settlement ...	" 96	4 0
2nd do ...	" 96	6 0

BULLION.—

Yesterday, owing to China selling, bar silver in London declined 1-4 both for ready and forward, the rates quoted being 27 11-16 and 27 7-8 respectively. Now York was 5-8 down at 60. The local market opened at 70 1-16 ex duty for the near settlement and closes slightly easier as under. Small fluctuations occurred during the day and a moderate business was done.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs. 24	1 6
Australian Gold	... " 24	0 6
Sovereigns Gold	... " 15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	... " 70	0 0
1st Settlement	... " 70	0 0
2nd Settlement	... " 70	7 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	... " 79	6 0
1st Settlement March	... " 79	6 0
2nd Settlement	... " 79	13 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 60 lakhs, allotments were made of 11 lakhs bills and 49 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4-32d. and 1s. 4 1-16d. respectively, tenders receiving 8 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 60. 50 lakhs. For next week the amount to be alloted is again 60 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 2nd May and arrived to-day with the mail of the 9th May brings £80,000 silver £210,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	720,000
Bombay ...	... "	580,000
Madras ...	... "	230,000
Total...	"	15,30,000

The steamer which left London on the 9th May and comes with the mail of the 16th May brings £90,000 silver, £250,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	6,10,000
Bombay ...	... "	6, 0,000
Madras ...	... "	3,00,000
Total...	"	15,10,000

The steamer which left London on th 16th May and comes with the mail of the 23rd May brings £120,000 silver £220,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay as also the following Council Bills.

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	4,60,000
Bombay ...	... "	5,50,000
Madras ...	... "	1,40,000
Total...	"	11,50,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	.....	11,97,000
Other Deposits ...	.....	22,40,000
Sundries	70,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	Unchanged.	
Other Authorized Securities	.....	1,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	6,24,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	... ..	10,16,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	20,12,000
Bullion	2,18,000	.....
Balance with other Banks	1,38,000	.....
Sundries	66,000	.....
Cash	.....	1,09,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1912-13.	Bales. 1911-12	Bales Differences.
Receipts for the week ...	72,625	49,847	+ 22,779
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1912 to 22nd May 1913 ..	2,392,944	2 28,013	+144231
Shipments for the week ...	.....	...	.....
Europe ...	21,288	12,894	+ 8,394
China ...	54,867	8,931	+ 45,873
Japan ...			
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	7 ,155	21,8 5	+ 51,3 0
Total Shipments from 1st Sept. 1912 to 22nd May 1913 ...			
Europe ...	323,878	270,096	+ 53,782
China ...	24,156	29,181	— 5,025
Japan ...	757,444	745,513	+ 11,931
Coast Ports ...	20,289	22,043	— 2,759
Total...	1,125,762	1,067,833	+ 57,929
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	9,704	8,475	+ 729
China ...			
Japan ...	14,099	13,782	+ 1,017
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 26th Apr. 1913, 13,482 bales.

Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 26th April 1913—8,245 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton a Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for week	Total since 1st Sept. 1912.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish...	2,825	266,948	272,812
Central India.	2,027	90,961	143,458
Barsee and Nagur ...	559	106,633	105,514
Berar ...	10,671	420,804	520,863
Central Provinces ...	4,704	253,571	343,316
Total Comras	20,786	1138,917	1,391,953
Dholleras ...	13,724	182,448	29,570
Broach ...	16,882	269,548	141,669
Compta and Dharwar ...	11,904	108,228	195,231
Western ...	5401	71,383	
Bengals (N. W Provinces).	288	345,184	117,630
Bengals (Bajputana) ...	2,850	118,625	82,681
Sind ...	1,478	116,953	91,046
Persian ...	336	2,285	4,498
American ...	.....	32,580	183,302
Egyptian ...	.....	1,950	1,214
Other sorts...	.....	4,283	7,219
Total ...	72,625	3,392,344	2,248,013

a Or 26,252 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st September, 1912.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1912	400,000
Receipts from 1st Sept., 1912, to 22nd May 1913 ...	2,392,344
	2,792,344
Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1911, to 22nd May 1913 ...	1,125,762
	1,666,582
Less Afloat	23,303
	1,643,279
Less up-country by rail ...	758,000
	885,279
	21,727
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 23rd May 1913 .	863,752
Difference since last week ...	+ 21,245

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

During the past week there has been a gradual but steady advance in the American markets resulting in a fairly sharp rise on the week as will be seen in the table given below. Weather reports are on the whole favourable, but bear operators have been discouraged by the market being unaffected by these reports, and heavy short covering has followed. The publication of the first Bureau Report early next month will be awaited with special interest. In the meantime we may look for nervous markets, with possibly sharp fluctuations on estimates of the average condition of the crop, and the acreage. The tone of the home markets at the close is decidedly steady but the market is influenced more by speculative operations than by actual trade demand,

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day:—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures July ...	11 52	11·81	+ ·29
" Oct. ...	10 95	11·24	+ ·29
Spot ...	12·00	12·10	+ ·10
New Orleans—			
Futures July ...	11·97	12·23	+ ·26
" Oct. ...	11·03	11·33	+ ·25
Spot ...	12 5-16	12 5-16	unchgd.
Liverpool—			
Futures May-June	6·45	6·49	+ ·04
" July-Aug...	6·38	6·42	+ ·04
Spot ...	6·72	6·72	+ ·01

We have had a slack week locally. A certain amount of business has been done for forward delivery but there is little life in the market, and the tendency during the early part of the week was for lower prices. Sindh Punjab has again been enquired for, and some lines of this description have changed hands. The demand for Broach has fallen off, and Oomras have been more or less neglected. Business has been done in Westerns and Sawginned but only to a moderate extent. The last day or two the tone of the market is steadier in sympathy with the advance at home, but there is still little enquiry for contracts and prices on the week are slightly lower.

The continued heavy receipts and a very moderate daily offtake, have depressed the market for ready cotton. Japan shippers have bought Broach and high class Oomras while shippers to Europe have taken Bengals and Khandeish to a moderate extent. Mills have been in the market for Bengals. Muthias Khandish and Broach have also bought stapled Southern styles. Prices are easier all round, and many holders are anxious to clear their stocks before the monsoon. At the same time, should the home markets continue to advance, a better demand may spring up at any moment and cause steadier markets here.

The following are the latest telegrams received here.

WELD AND CO:—Market very steady on heavy short covering.

CHARLES WILLIAMS:—Market advancing in consequence of bears buying to cover short sales and bulls bying. Weather is less favourable.

NORDON AND CO:—Market advancing on account of disappointment of bear operators.

A. STERN AND CO:—New York bear operators seem to be reducing their interest before the June Bureau Report is published Crop prospects are generally favourable, except is some parts temperature is too low.

A STERN AND CO:—(2nd telegram) We have too much rain Central Texas. Northern mills freer buyers, The Chief buyers were houses with foreign connections.

LATER

There has been little doing in contracts but there is an improvement in the demand for ready, particularly for Broach. Rates close steady as under.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	237	May
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat ...	"	233	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	"	280	"
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ...	"	276	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ...	"	272	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola ...	"	252	"
Fine M. G. Khandesh ...	"	255	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	"	243-4	"
Sawginned Dharwar ...	"	238	Apl.-May
Good H. G. Westerns...	"	280	"

NEW CROP.

Good Broach ...	... Rs.	295-6	Mar. 1914
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	"	244-5	Jan. 1914.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	... Steady
Estimated Sales	... 6,000
Total Imports	... 16,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·55	6·52	6·48
+06	+06	+06
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·38	6·23	6·15
+06	+06	+05
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·11	6·11	6·11
+04	+05	+05

FREIGHTS.

There has been little business doing during the past week, but rates have been maintained and the tone of the market is quiet but steady. The following business is reported:—

LONDON:—600 tons light seeds at 16s. 6d. for July shipment.

DUNKIRK:—A relet of 250 tons for May at 20s. seeds cotton. 500 tons for June at 17s. light seed, 19s. seeds cotton.

HAMBURG:—500 tons light seeds at 15s. 6d. for October. The Hansa Line booked about 2,000 tons July August at 16s. light seeds, 18s. seeds cotton.

RUBATTINO:—750 tons wheat at 19s. July shipment.

FIXTURES:—The following charters are reported this week:—

s s KOHISTAN:—for two p p including Dunkirk at 23s D W for May.

s s KORRANA:—for Dunkirk at 23s 6 D W for June.

s s WESTMINSTER:—for two p p at 24s D W for May.

s s EKBATANA:—for Antwerp and Hull at 22s D W for June.

s s ELSWICK HALL:—for 2 p p at 18s 6d scale, June.

s s VILLE DE BORDEAUX to Marseilles and Havre or Dunkirk, at 18s 6d scale June.

s s JIWAN:—Full cargo Ore for Manchester at 20s June.

s s BENIN:—Full cargo Ore for Mostyn Deep at 20s 9d, June.

The following are rates:—

	June.		
Antwerp	16s	l. s 18s	s. o.
Dunkirk	17s	" 19s	"
Hamburg	17s	" 19s	"
Liverpool } Marseilles }	17s 6d	" 18s	"
Havre	19s 6d	" 20s	"
Genoa	18s	" 19s	"
London	17s	" 19s	"
Triest-Venice	23s	seeds 21s	cotton
Hull	16s 6d	light seeds.	

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts in cwts of seeds and wheat from 1st January to date, as compared with, receipts during the same period last year.

	Since 1st Jan. 1913.	Same period 1912.
Wheat	3,483,023	2,23 ,025
Linseed	2,084,195	2,148 306
Rape, Rai ...	746,732	182,709
Ginge lyseed ...	963,436	682,994
Poppyseed	287,978	170,193
Groundnuts ...	7 6,464	80 ,862
Castorseed ...	1,169,670	872,946
Rice	2,507,779	2,214,219
Myrabollams ...	483,571	652 385
Cottonseed	2,345,203	2,22 ,882
Mowrasced	16,113	8,735
Gram	476,430	791,502
Jowar	451,047	466,451
Maize	5,774	363,135
Barley	115,786	not recorded

LINSEED:—

In sympathy with the Home markets small fluctuations have occurred locally. There has been a fair enquiry for ready seed. Tenders have been made against May delivery contracts, and "budlis" to September account continue. The tone of the market at the close is steady and the Home market is firm,

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 7 10	0 B.T.
May	" 8 4	0 R.T.
September ...	" 8 12	0 "

RAPESEED:—

The market has been steady during the week and a moderate business has been done in Brown Cawnpore, Yellow Cawnpore and Yellow Gujerat.

We quote:—

Brown Cawnpore Ready	Rs. 7 8	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore,	" 8 9	0 R.T.
" Guzerat	" 8 8	0 B.T.
Brown Delhi.	" 8 7	9 R.T

GINGELLYSEED:—

The market continues quiet but steady with some business passing in yellow varieties.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs. 58	0 0
Yellow Hingunghat	" 62	8 0
" Secunderabad	" 60	0 0
Black Kutni ...	" 49	0 0

CASTORSEED:—

The market remains steady and unchanged with a moderate business doing.

We quote:—

Ready ...	... Rs. 35	8 0

COTTONSEED:—

This market is also steady with a moderate business passing.

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 25 0 0	to 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

Quiet but steady. Little export demand.

We quote:—

Bold	Rs. 48	8 0
Small	" 46	0 0

MOWRASEED:—

There is a moderate enquiry at current rates.

We quote:—

July-Sept...	...Rs. 8	2 0 R.T.

WHEAT:—

The market has been quiet and White Delhi for May delivery is quoted about 2 annas per cwt. lower. Business has been done in hard yellow and hard red, as also in ready white Pissi 85 per cent. Ready White Delhi is quoted Rs. 5-4-0 R. T. and some contracts for June are reported to have been made to local mills at this price.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.	
Ready White Pissi 85 p. c.	5 6	0 R. T.
" " Delhi,	5 5	0 "
" " Cawnpore	5 3	6 "
White Delhi May	5 8	6 "

POPPYSEED:

A moderate business has been done and prices are almost unchanged. Receipts to date are 288,000 cwts. against 170,000 cwts at the same time last year.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 11 12	0 B.T.
May-June	12 9	0 R.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton ...	... 72,625	bales.
Wheat ...	... 299,910	cwts.
Linseed ...	... 192,104	"
Rapeseed ...	... 33,039	"
Gingellyseed	... 6,921	"
Poppyseed ...	... 26,375	"
Groundnuts...	... 6,939	"
Castorseed ...	... 81,223	"
Rice ...	... 149,045	"
Myraboilams,	... 5,084	"
Cottonseed ...	... 101,956	"
Mowrasced ...	... 95	"
Gram ...	... 6,253	"
Joowar ...	... 5,378	"
Maize ...	... Nil	
Barley ...	... 6,033	"

LOCAL YARNS.

There has been a considerable improvement in the demand during the past week, and many of the mills have been able to place some fair lines of 10's. 12's. and 20's. Prices have ranged between 6 7-8 to 7 5-16 for 10's. ; 7 3-8 to 7 9-16 for 12's. and 8 1-4 to 8 5-8 for 20's. The tone of the market at the close is firm and rates are well maintained, while the demand for the above counts continues.

Fortnightly sales from Shanghai 5,000 bales
Unsold stock at Shanghai 65,000 bales

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

There is again little or no change to report in these markets. Manchester is quiet but steady and buyers are only taking for their current requirements. The local market is quiet.

WHITE GOODS: The market continues quiet and unchanged.

GREY GOODS: The market is quiet and we have no change to report.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS: The market is quiet and the demand very moderate. Prices are maintained as there is a dead stoppage of forward business owing to the boycott.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS: The home market is quiet with little doing. The local market is quiet with a moderate demand.

TURKEY RED PRINTS: The market remains quiet and unchanged.

DHOOTIES: The market here is quiet with a moderate enquiry.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL:—The market shows little or no change during the week.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands:—

Tone.—Strong and advancing.

Snowflake Brand .....150°	per case.	
American	Rs. 6	0 2
White Rose Brand.....150°		
American	" 5	12 2
Chester Brand .....75°		
Abel A'can	" 5	2 2
Devoe's Imp. Brilliant 76°		
Abel A'can	" 5	0 2
Monkey Brand .....125°		
American	" 4	14 2
Tiger Brand .....125°		
American	" 4	14 2
White Camellia Brand in tins ..... 125°	per 2 tins 4	4 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins .....125°	4	4 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins ...125°	per 8 L. gals. " 3	10 0
	per 2 tins.	
Camel Brand in tins...125°	" 4	4 0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company, Limited's productions:—

Bazar Rates. Delivery charges extra.

Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins ...	Rs. a. p. 5 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins... ...	4 14 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins	4 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	3 10 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3 11 6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	3 1 6
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality...	0 3 0
Burmah Candles per pound...	0 4 0

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld:—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 12 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4 6 0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 10 0
Ship Brand New Tins per pair...	4 4 0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit.	3 6 6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair..	3 15 6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 2 6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair.	3 12 6
Anchor Tins per pair ...	4 7 0
Shell 150 c cases per case ...	5 8 0
Anchor cases per case ...	5 0 0
Rising Sun cases per case ...	4 14 0

SHARES.

The market is active and rates have advanced in many cases during the week. Large transactions are reported in mill shares. The better inquiry in the yarn market has helped to support the prices of mill shares. Bank of Bombay shares are quiet at Rs. 1,700, Bank of India have improved to Rs. 67 1-2, Indian Specie Bank are unchanged at Rs. 67, Bombay Merchant Bank at Rs. 12 1-2, Eastern Bank at Rs. 87, Central Bank of Indias at Rs. 30 1-2. Press shares are steady and unchanged at previous quotations with little doing. In mill companies, Bombay cotton are unchanged at and about Rs. 240, Bombay Dyeing have improved to Rs. 740, Bombay United are steady at Rs. 520, Century have advanced to Rs. 285, Central Indias to Rs. 2,152 1-2, Chinas to 770, Colaba Land and mill company shares to Rs. 1,460, and Crescents to Rs. 115, Currimbhoys, after touching Rs. 272 1-2, have improved to Rs. 282 1-2, Davids are steady at Rs. 510, Edward Sassoon have improved to Rs. 195, Fazalbhoy's to Rs. 520, Finlays to Rs. 367 1-2, Imperials to Rs. 112 1-2, Kohinoors are steady at Rs. 772 1-2, Madhavji Dharamsi Mill shares are steady at Rs. 1,460, and Manekji Petits at Rs. 3,200, Morarji Gokuldas mill shares are at Rs. 3,100, New Great Eastern have declined to Rs. 242½, New City of Bombay are steady at Rs. 1,070, Phoenix have improved to Rs. 153 3-4, Standards have improved to Rs. 1,330, Swadeshis to Rs. 1,700. Textiles to Rs. 1,440. In Railway companies, Ahmedabad Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 670, Amritsar Pattis at Rs. 137, Tapti Valley are quiet at Rs. 592 1-2, Ahmedabad Dholkas are unchanged at Rs, 133, Central Provinces are quiet at Rs.97, Gujarat Railways are steady at Rs. 123. In miscellaneous companies, Alcock Ashdown have jumped to Rs. 180, Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation have ruled at and about at Rs. 640, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company ordinary shares have jumped to Rs. 208, Owing to the report that the directors of the company have recommended a dividend of 5 per cent on these shares preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 173. The Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 240 and Preference shares are quiet at Rs. 280. Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares are steady at Rs. 850, Shivrajpurs have been put through at Rs. 20, the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 100, Preference shares to Rs. 174, Deferred shares to Rs. 221, Treachers have improved to Rs.500, Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 942½ and Preference shares at Rs. 725. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, May 22.

COTTON.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	13,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...	13,000 do
Exports to Continent ...	11,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·10+10
Future Cotton at New York July	11·81+15
Future Cotton at New York October	11·21+15
Tone Market at closing Spot..	.....
Tone Market at closing Futures	.....
Futures closing tone ...	Firm
General Tone Market opened:—	
Steady and advanced on unfavourable weather reports and bull support and short covering.	

NEW ORLEANS, May 22.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	12 5-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July	12·23
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October	11·33
Future closing tone —	Steady.

LIVERPOOL, May 22.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Quiet and closed quiet.

The Liverpool market closed for futures—Steady.

The Liverpool market closed for East Indians.—Steady.

Total Day's Sales	8,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export ...	1,500 "
Total Sales of Surats ...	.....
Total Day's Imports ...	10,000
Egyptian F G Fair Brown ...	9·95
Geo. Mayalls Yarns ...	11 1-8
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills).	11
Weft 54 American ...	12 1-4
Weft 80 Egyptian ...	18 1-2
Weft 32's	14 3-8
Twist 36

cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 16 bales cow hides 2 bales sheep skins, P E Boyce and Sons ; 100 cwts kajoo kernals, R Damji and Co.

FOR HULL.

Cloutsham s—2,000 cwts castorseed 2,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Kohistan s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Sanday and Co ; 2,000 cwts castorseed B S Lloyd and Co ; 20,000 cwts castorseed 20,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, L Pragji.

Ormiston s—2,001 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji ; 3,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros ; 4,004 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

Montebello s—2,015 cwts myrabollams, Kalliandas Bros ; 11,090 cwts cottonseed, 11,090 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kalomo s—701 cwts gum 501 cwts turmeric, 91 cwts gum, O I and E Agency.

FOR DUNKIRK

Westminster s—176 bales cotton, F P Campbell and Co ; 715 bales cotton, Volkart and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—63 bales cotton 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros ; 55 bales cotton, J Finlay and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co ; 114 bales cotton, 4,300 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 3,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co.

Beckbergan s—100 bales hemp, D M Doorgaji ; 4,002 cwts castorseed, 2,002 cwts linseed. C Boggiano and Co ; 1962 cwts castorseed, G Bhimji ; 4,002 cwts castorseed, J N Bithmorio and Co ; 100 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 660 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts linseed 1.100 cwts mustardseed, 100 cwts nigerseed, 100 cwts fennelseed Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Crossley s—55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 414 cwts myrabollams, Kaliandas Bros ; 276 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 389 cwts gum arabia, S K Khona ; 294 cwts gum, G Sajpal ; 384 cwts gum, R Dhaji and Co.

Kish s—385 cwts bone sinews, E C Nanji ; 60 cwts gum olibanum, 45 cwts gum arabie, A H Mawji and Co ; 240 cwts gum olibanum M Jafferbhoy ; 1 bale cotton, Volkart.

FOR GENOA.

Den of Kelly s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 200 bales cotton, J Finlay and Co ; 14 bales cotton K Kisram and Co ; 500 tons old iron, N Futehally and Co ; 1,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and 6,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Den of Kelly s—20,000 cwts wheat, 22,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA

Cleopatra s—7 cwts gum olibanum, P Jetha; 37 cwts gum olibanum, L Amichand.

China s—50 cwts gum olibanum, L Amichand: 75 cwts gum olibanum, J Doisa.

FOR TRIESTE.

China s—112 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 66 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 317 cwts gum arabic, S Cooverji and Co; 110 cwts fennelseed, P Jethabhoy; 991 cwts linseed, G Bhimji; 8000 cwts rapeseed, D S Lloyd and Co.

FOR VENICE.

China s—200 bales cotton, New Moffusil and Co; 2000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Devanha s—100 bales cotton, D D Currence and Co; 172 bales cotton, G Balabdas; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, D Govindji and Co; 100 bales cotton, Mitchell and Co; 200 bales cotton, G G Kaisha.

Kawachimaru s—50 bales cotton, N M K Haisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—100 tons old iron, G Essaji; 250 bales cotton twist, M B Kaisha; 1250 bales cotton twist. S J David and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—250 bales cotton twist, M B Kaisha; 1000 bales cotton twist, S J David and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kawachimaru s—1550 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

Kawachimaru s—1500 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 23.

Steamer Salsette from Aden Agents—P and O S N Co 1 case provisions 2 cases cigarettes 111 bags gum incense 3 cases 2 boxes specie 8 boxes goldcome 45 boxes goldcome bars.

Steamer Uganda from Melbourne Agents—M M and Co 6495 tons coal.

Steamer S S Firrozi from Jeddah Agent—T Morrison and Co 14 jottas aloes 117 bags bones 33 bundles dry fish 11 skins bundles 8 bundles 20 cases specie 239 pligs 66 bags saji khar 11 cases sharkfins 16 bundles cotton,

Steamer Sildra from Calcutta Agent—C Muncherji and Co 5520 tons coal.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

CALCUTTA, May 23.

The market for coal shares opened very firm with a fair volume of business passing and prices well maintained. In the jute market the speculator is more in evidence and Rs. 72 is reported paid, but of the legitimate shipment business there is nothing reported. The gunny market is very quite in all directions, though there are signs that sellers are more desirous to meet buyers.

AERONAUTICS.

PROPOSED FLIGHT TO INDIA.

Arrangements are in progress for an aeroplane flight to India in October, by Mr. G. M. Dyott, who is at present in South America, carrying out a series of cross-country contracts. A machine is being specially made and will be named after Mr. Dyott and Mr. Ernest Esdaile, the hon. secretary of the Advisory Committee. The International Correspondence Schools are placing their organization, both here and in the East, at the disposal of the committee, which has influential support from aero clubs in several countries.

Owing to the unsettled state of affairs in the Balkans, the proposed route has been altered, and will now be through France to Marseilles and thence to Sicily. After crossing to North Africa, the machine will travel by way of Alexandria, Cairo, Khartum, and Suakin to Aden, and thence to Karachi. If the flight is successfully accomplished, it is proposed to present the aeroplane to the Government of India. The arrangements are necessarily contingent upon the completion of the guarantee fund, which now amounts to about £1,000.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLICE COURTS.

BREACH OF TRUST.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr G. R. Khairaj, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sabaji charged a Telegraph sepoy named Vishram Dhondoo, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a silver waist-band valued at Rs. 16-14 belonging to one Dowlath Balaji, a sepoy of Dr. C. Underwood.

On the 29th of March last the accused, it was alleged, borrowed the ornament from the complainant for use for two days at a marriage ceremony. The accused failed to return it for several days and so the complainant informed the police. It was found that the accused had pledged the article with a Marwari. The accused said that the complainant owed him some money and so gave him the article to pledge and pay off the debt.

The Magistrate disbelieved the story of the accused and fined him Rs. 30.

WRONGFUL RESTRAINT.

Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Thakurdas Fatehchand, a piece-goods dealer in Kalbadevi-road, prosecuted Gulabrai Bhaidas, a quondam partner of the former, for wrongful restraint. The case was that the accused, who is the complainant in a criminal breach of trust case against the complainant in this case, knowing that the complainant had been released on bail by the Magistrate, had him re-arrested by the police.

The details of the case have already appeared in our columns.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

EUROPEAN BROUGHT BACK FROM ENGLAND.

R. H. Bunnel, formerly assistant manager of Messrs. Treacher and Co., was brought to Bombay yesterday morning on board the P. O. s. s. "Salsette," by Inspector E. E. Morris of the C. I. D. Bunnel was charged with criminal breach of trust, as a servant, in respect of Rs. 1,163, alleged to have been committed in May 1912, when he was in the employ of the firm. Mr. Morris having made out a "prima facie" case, obtained an extradition warrant from A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and sailed for England in March last. Bunnel was arrested and placed before Sir Curtis Bennett, at the Bow Street Police Court, who granted extradition. They sailed from Tilbury on the 2nd May by the s. s. "Medina" and transhipped to the s. s. "Salsette" at Aden on 9th instant.

A LIMBIN PRINCE.

ALLEGED DESECRATION OF HIS FATHER'S GRAVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, May 23.

The Deputy Commissioner of Mandalay is holding an inquiry into the conduct of a Limbin Prince who, during his visit to Mandalay lately, is alleged to have committed an act of desecration at Mandalay Hill, by removing the remains of his father, who was heir-apparent to the Burmese king, Mindoon. The Limbin Prince was only recently allowed to return to Burma with his family, and had just received permission from the local Government to visit Mandalay for religious purposes. This is the second occasion on which the remains of the Crown Prince have been disturbed, as, it will be remembered, some ten years ago thieves unearthed the coffin in search of treasure and scattered the remains all over the vault. These were collected again by the daughters of the Crown Prince and re-deposited in a new coffin, in the vault at Sandamuni Pagoda, where they were again disturbed recently and removed.

CAPT. ATKINSON'S LETTER.

SCHEME TO CELEBRATE THE VICEROY'S RECOVERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 23.

The Punjab Government have published Captain Atkinson's letter, regarding a scheme for the celebration of the Viceroy's recovery, which has been communicated to the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, inviting their co-operation in making the celebration a success, and suggesting that owing to the season of the year, the most suitable form of entertainment would be the distribution of sweetmeats and a gramophone or similar amusement for the children.

REVOLVER STOLEN.

POLICE INQUIRIES PROCEEDING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 23.

News has reached the Sealdah Railway Police of the strange disappearance, at Diamond Harbour station, of a five-chambered revolver, the property of a Mr, A.M. Price of that place. It appears that about four or five days ago, Price intended to travel to Calcutta for the purpose of having his revolver repaired. At the Diamond Harbour station hall he left the weapon, with his luggage, on the table, and went on some business which delayed him for a few minutes. On his return the revolver was missed. He immediately reported the matter to the local police who have communicated it to the Sealdah Railway Police and the matter is under enquiry.

KARACHI OCTROI CRSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, May 23.

The cross-examination of all the witnesses in the Karachi Octroi Refund Case came to an end yesterday with the evidence of Mr. Detetriades of Messrs. Ralli Bros.

The case will be taken up again on the 2nd or 3rd June next, when the two accused will be examined.

Many firms, both Indian and European, are alleged by the witnesses to have been involved in the traffic of buying and selling receipts without the corresponding grain.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA.

A good picture-programme is presented here this week, containing two fairly long dramas and several well selected comics. "Up San Juan Hill" is a story of the Mexican insurrection against the Spaniards, and contains some vividly realistic scenes of the storming of a famous Spanish fortress, ending with the victory of the insurgents. Two good comics are "For her Sister's Sake" and "Ma Learns to Ride." With Foolshead to wind up the programme with one of his brilliant sketches, plenty of genuine fun and amusement is assured.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The programme for the new week contains many striking things. Perhaps the most notable of all is the announcement of a film in which Sarah Bernhardt herself takes part. The film deals with the love story of Queen Elizabeth, and in it there figure such well-known historical personages as Shakespeare, Drake, the Earls of Essex and Leicester, Bacon, and others from the glittering galaxy who surrounded the court of the Good Queen Bess, represented by the actors of the Theatre Sarah Bernhatdt, Paris. With such a subject, and with the divine Sarah in the leading part, this film should surely be a very remarkable one indeed. The mere fact that such a film can be produced at all, shows the extraordinary progress which is being made in cinematography. This, coupled with the other films to be shown, is enough for a strong programme, but it is only a small part of what the Excelsior offers its patrons this week. Apart altogether from the pictures, there is the anouncement that Miss Georgie Corlass and Mr. Harry Quiningborough are to stay another week—they alone are enough to fill any house at any time. They have an entirely new selection of songs and dances to offer, some of which promise to be even better than anything we have had yet. Miss Corlass is to appear in a Japanese costume song with pretty lighting effects, and Mr. Quininborough offers a long list of songs to choose from, while the two of them are to appear in a funny duet, entitled "The Old Songs and the New," which, to judge from their previous duets, should combine the maximum of mirth and music.

THE ALCAZAR.

Last evening the Melbournes brought a most successful run of one month to a close. They leave for Calcutta to-night, but probably they will pay Bombay a return visit in the near future. This evening that charming comedienne, Miss Marie Godwin, returns to the Alcazar with a budget of new ballads and ragtime melodies. One of her songs on the bill for to-night will no doubt prove a draw, namely, 'Has anybody seen my Tiddler., Before the week is over she will dance. The Gaby Glide, a dance that is all the rage just now in England. The pictures on paper appear to be a fine series. They include a comedy with Mr. Prince (Wiffles) in the title role "His Lordship's Little Lapse," a drama, the Temptress, and what should be a most delightful picture. "The scented East," or views of Ceylon shown in Pathe's colours. Pathe's Gazette and the usual abundance of humorous subjects will also appear at 10 o'clock. The double bill will be presented. The fair sex will be prominent in the programme to-night and we advise our readers who intend to visit the Alcazar to get there early. Last Saturday many people were unable to get a seat. The performance will start at 10 p. m. sharp.

CINEMA DE LUXE.

Another strong combination of artistes is appearing at the Cinema De Luxe this evening. Ricard and Best have an entirely new act to present and as a change from their hand bell ringing are giving selections on the Ocarina and Saxaphone. Monte has a composition of his own by the Ricardo Waltz for the banjo, Little Mona, who made such a hit with 'My Hero' is on the bill for a Military song entitled, His Country, King and Girl.' Two new artistes make their debut before the Tivoli audiences this evening. Miss Edna Deane a soprano with a fine voice. The songs she has selected are Tosti's 'Goodbye' and 'Thora,' Miss Maisie Swede is a Soubrette, and has several very catchy songs. She is also a dancer of no mean order. They will both appear later in the programme as Edna and Maisie in a amusing Duologue entitled. 'A Mutual Mistake.' The pictures consist of a very interesting Drama :—Her Ladyship's Jewels : a travel subject. The Falls of Dalayen (Sweden). The comic picture will be, the Cremation of Wiffles White and Pathe's Gazette of the World's News will also be given. To-night the 10 o'clock performance will be at the Alcazar.

BANK OF BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, May 23.

The hearing of the Bank of Burma case being resumed to-day before the full bench, the Officiating Government Advocate put in two revised certificates f r Strachan and Clifford, but he asked their Honours to give him further time for Mowers. The Court allowed the counsel time till Monday. Mr. Giles continued his arguments, engaging the attention of the Court the whole day.

With the Judges summing up the hearing will be continued on Monday.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 9th May, 1913.	Total from 1st Apr. to 9th May, 1913.	For week ending 9th May, 1912.	Total from 1st Apl to 9th May, 1912.
Vessels piloted into harbour.	29	158	22	141
Vessels piloted out of harbour.	20	158	22	146
Vessels transported	2	11	19	95
Vessels attended to		12	2	9
Vessels warped...	...	2	1	8

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 85 years.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

CHINESE PIRATES.

In the House of Commons on Monday, May 5, Sir J. D. Rees asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether a merchantman belonging to a Hong Kong firm and flying the British flag was attacked by pirates and stranded in neighbouring Chinese waters; and, if so, whether suitable representations had been made to the Chinese authorities and proper reparation demanded.

Mr. Acland, who replied, said:—The incident to which the hon. member refers concerned the steamship 'Tai On," a vessel belonging to Chinese owners, but on the Hong Kong register. The 'Tai On" was captured by pirates, who had embarked at Hong Kong as ordinary passengers, and was, as stated in the question, subsequently beached by them in neighbouring Chinese waters. The circumstances as stated in the despatch from the Governor of Hong Kong reporting the incident do not appear to disclose any ground on which reparation could be demanded from the Chinese Government.

AVIATION.

On Tuesday, May 6.—Mr. Amery asked the Secretary of State for War: In view of the exceptional opportunities for flying afforded by India and South Africa, if he will state what provision is being made for the training in airmanship of his Majesty's forces in those countries,

Mr. Amery also asked the Secretary of State for War: If he will state how many aeroplanes in the possession of the imperial military authorities there are at present in India, South Africa, East Africa, West Africa, Egypt, the Soudan, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Aden, and the West Indies, respectively; how many garages; and what staff for construction or repairs.

Col. Seely: The Royal Flying Corps has been in existence for only one year and it has not been found possible, even supposing it to be desirable, to extend it to the places named in these questions.

INDIAN STUDENTS.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether it has been arranged as the result of strike, revolt, or combination of Indian students at Edinburgh against the supervision, survillanee, or discipline now assumed over them by Secretary of State in Council and exercise through the agency of Mr. C. E. Mallet, in the official capacity of adviser of Indian students, that only such students as have actually been placed under the guardianship of the India Office shall come under the direction and receive the aviser; and if so, whether this admission of the voluntary principle will be of general application; and, if so, how many Indian students will remain subject to the receipt of the advice of the adviser and his colleagus and subordinates if any; and at what cost to the Indian taxpayer in the gross, and per head of Indian student in particular.

Mr. Montagu: No supervision or surveillance has been assumed by the Secretary of State over Indian students generally at Edinburgh or elsewhere, but local advisers have been appointed who may be of service to them. In Edinburgh eight students have been placed by their parents under the guardianship of the Secretary of States representative, and towards them he will have special obligations but his aid and advice are at the disposal of any Indian student who may apply to him is £100 a year. The total number of Indian students in Edinburgh University is 229.

Sir J. D. Dees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state what has been the outcome of the decision and formal resolution of Indian students at Glasgow, pledging themselves to have no official connection with the Secretary of State in Council's adviser of Indian students and declining to meet him for the discussion of his position in regard to themselves; whether the objection to official surveillance over non-official students is peculiar to Scotland, or whether similar manifestations of independence have been made in other quarters.

Mr. Montagu: I am happy to say that the position of the adviser of Indian students at the University of Glasgow is now better understood. His advice and aid are sought by an increasing number of students. Engineering students in particular find him very helpful in securing facilities for practical work during the vacations. There is no question of surveillance in the matter.

THE BURMESE FRONTIER.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether following upon the speedy and successful issue of the Tantok column against the Nagas, steps will be taken to bring under control the outlying tribal tracts up to the frontier of Burma.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State is not aware of any special circumstances connected with the particular incident to which the hon. member refers which make it necessary to revise the general policy of Government in respect of tribal territory on the north-eastern frontier of India.

STUDENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, CALCUTTA.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government Commercial Institute in Calcutta publishes any information regarding the careers of its past students, and particularly of such as are sent at the expense of the taxpayer to foreign countries to acquire some trade or profession; and, if not, whether he will consider the desirability of stating to what extent the careers of these trained Indian students are beneficial to India and to themselves.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State does not know whether the Government Commercial Institute, Calcutta, publishes detailed information regarding past students, and he is not aware that any receive State scholarships for study abroad. The Institute is said to meet a local want. The Secretary of State does not consider inquiry necessary.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION IN AHMEDABAD.

On Wednesday, May 7 Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the fact that the Ahmedabad Municipal Commission, as at present constituted, is not an elected body and therefore cannot be said to be representative of the general population of the district, he will request the Government of Bombay to refrain from complying with the suggestion of the Commission that compulsory vaccination be established in Ahmedabad, and delay the matter until the people of Ahmedabad are directly represented by an elected authority.

Mr. Montagu: The application of the Ahmedabad Municipality to the Bombay Government for the extension of the compulsory Vaccination Act to the municipal district was made on the ground of continuous heavy mortality from small-pox. The Bombay Government have extended the Act, and the Secretary of State is not prepared to take any action in the matter.

CHINA AND OPIUM CULTIVATION

Sir J. Jardine asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had any information from consuls or otherwise as regarded increase or decrease of cultivation of the opium plant in China since the change of Government, and as to the policy in this matter of the Government of the Republic.

Mr. Acland, who replied, said:—The conditions in different provinces, and even in different districts of the same province, very so greatly that it is difficult to answer this question comprehensively with regard to the whole of China. Generally speaking, the latest reports in my possession show that the loss of Government control during the revolutionary disturbances led to a large increase of popy cultivation in almost all the opium-growing districts, but that the Republican Government have been making strenuous efforts, which have already met with considerable success in many districts to suppress it.

Mr. Towyn Jones moved a resolution calling upon the Government to release China from her Treaty obligation to admit Indian opium. Sir J. Rees proposed an amendment by which he asked the House to decline to vary the Treaty without making due provision for safeguarding the interests of the Indian taxpayer and the British and British-Indian merchants. Mr. Montagu announced that the Government of India was prepared to undertake the revison of the existing treaty and never again to send any opium to China on condition that China steadfastly pursued her present policy. Thus the traffic from India to China was dead, and would never be renewed unless China showed by her own action that she would not benefit by the cessation of the trade. After this statement both motion and amendment were withdrawn.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

On Thursday, May 8 Mr. Falle asked the Prime Minister: If he will state the amount of subsistance allowance granted to the members of the Royal Commission (lately returned from India) while in India; and whether such allowance is paid by the British or the Indian Governments.

Mr. Asquith: The members of the Royal Commission who had been appointed in this country received, when out of England, an allowance of £100 a month for personal expenses. The cost is borne by Indian revenues.

LIEUT. BOWER'S DEPENDANTS.

Col. Yate asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, considering the fact that a joint annuity of £300 has been granted to the mother and sisters of Capt. Scott in addition to the pension and annuity to Lady Scott and her son, that a joint annuity of £300 a year has been granted to the widow and sister-in-law of Dr. Wilson, and that a pension and annuity amounting to £67 12s. per annum in addition to 3s. a week for each child has been granted to the widow of Petty-Officer Evans, he will take the necessary steps to secure more generous treatment for the widow and sisters of Lieut. Bower, of the Royal Indian Marine, who have only been granted by the Government of India pensions amounting in all to £100 per annum, a sum hardly more than what Lieut. Bower himself would have been entitled to had he been simply invalided out of the Service.

Mr. Montagu: The hon. and gallant member is mistaken in thinking that Lieut. Bowers left a widow. The pensions have been granted to his mother and sisters. They are in excess of what would have been admissible under either naval or Indian regulations in the case of an officer of his standing killed in action; and they more than satisfy the Prime Minister's promise regarding the provision to be made from public revenues for dependent relatives.

HARDINGE BIRTHDAY FUND.

The foiiowing list of further subscriptions to the Lord Hardinge Birth-day celebration Committee's Childrens Entertainment Furd is published:—

Previous total Rs. 2,680-8 ; Mr. H. R. Greaves, Mr. G. M. Gordon Advocate of India, Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co, each Rs. 100 ; Messrs. Merwanji and Hormusji Cama and Co, Rs. 75 ; Mr. Puranmull G. Singham, Rs. 50 ; The Hon'ble C. H. A. Hill, C. S. I., The Hon'ble sir Richard Lamb, each Rs. 30 ; Mr. D. M. Dalal, Mr. Jaffar Joosab Manger Credit Bank of India, Mr. Jamshedji A. Wadia, Messrs' Ludha Ebrahim and Co. each Rs. 25 ; The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Chrystal, Mr. Forobji Edulji Warden, each Rs. 20 ; Mr. A. M. Tod, Mr. H. M. Dumasia, Rao Bahadur Sadanand T. Bhandare, The Hon'ble sir Charles Armstrong, each Rs. 15; Mr. Moreshwar W. Pradhan M ahablesh, Rs. 10 ; Mr. Fhams-ul-ulama Dastur Dorab P. Fanjana Igatpuri, Mr. Ardesar J. Cursetji, A Parsee in admiration of the unostentatious courage and quite fortitude of a great and good man, Mr. Amritlai V. Thakur, each Rs, 5 ; Mr. Krishnarao Bhikaji Lalaye. Rs. 2 ; Total Rs. 3,412. The public are requested to send their contributions as early as possible to the Secretaries, 89, Apollo street, Fort, Bombay.

POONA DEFAMATION CASE.

POONA, May 23.

The defamation case in which Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Lele and three others are the defendants came up for hearing before the City Magistrate this morning. As the letter written by Mr. Lele to Mr. Kelkar, asking him to publish the notification in the "Kesari" could not be produced in the Court, the same not being yet traced, the case was held over till to-morrow, when Mr. Kelkar will be called upon to state the substance of the letter in question.

For the past two years the Salvation Army has been experimenting in the United Provinces with tincture of iodine on plague cases, and has found that on the whole, the treatment has proved successful. Out of sixty cases in one district, 50 recovered from the treatment Similar experiments were made in the Punjab where out of fifty-one cases fifty recovered.

The Rangoon Police are introducing the new beat system of five men to a beat wherever possible. This will give not only double the men for night patrol duty, but entail less hardship and work on the men The new increase in the strength of the force has not all been drafted but this is being done as rapidly as possible. As soon as all are drafted the new system will be extended to all police stations.

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Saturday, 24th May, 1913.

BORROWED IDENTITIES.

THE farcial possibilities which lie in cases of mistaken identity have been exploited to the utmost. It would in fact be positively difficult to name half-a-dozen popular farces which did not depend upon the laughter-raising properties of this theme for the scoring of their successes. A slight air of unreality pervades these theatrical extravagances, and even while we laugh, we reflect that in real life the misunderstood victim would have shouted down his tormentors, and insisted upon getting a hearing, or that the impostor, who tried to filch another person's identity, would have come armed with a better tale, and with greater wealth of circumstantial detail. As regards the first of these cases, we may quite consistently believe in all the difficulties and the fantastic situations in which the victim finds himself. In real life such episodes are frequent, and many instances are on record in which the sufferer has found himself in a tight corner, in which the comic aspect of the affair became negligible—penal servitude, and the imminence of a halter being literally no joke. The second case has been even more frequently illustrated in actual fact; hundreds of impostors, who have claimed names, fortunes, and identities, have succeeded in imposing upon the public, often for a considerable length of time, though their stories were quite absurdly flimsy, and their so-called proofs unconvincing to the last degree. In recent times there was the 'cause celebre' of the Tichbourne claimant: Arthur Orton's story, feeble as it was, was believed in by many people who prided themselves upon their astuteness, and not a few legal luminaries believed that a serious miscarriage of justice had taken place when sentence was passed upon Orton. In the Claimant's case the failure was all the more remarkable, because the necessity for talent, other than that of lying, was not very great. He was impersonating an individual who had disappeared before attaining maturity; he had simply to present for identification a fairly reasonable suggestion as to what Roger Tichbourne would have become under the suggested altered circumstances. Simple as the concoction of such a tale would appear to be, cross-examination immediately brought several flaws to light; for, on the point of family history, the facts supplied were both scanty and inaccurate.

On a similar point another famous claimant broke down, an impostor known as the False Baldwin, who played his little game of bluff in Flanders in the thirteenth century. Twenty years elapsed between the disappearance and supposed murder of the Real Baldwin, and the advent of his impersonator. The story of the intervening years was all that could be desired in the matter of varied and picturesque details, there was enough incident in it to fill a school-boy's shilling thriller. The nobles at the Court of Flanders swallowed the tale whole, and even the emissaries of the Comtesse Jean, the lady who ruled Flanders, and of whom he was the supposed father, were inclined to believe that the lost Baldwin had really returned to claim his own. In a markedly undutiful spirit the Comtesse flatly refused even to see the adventurer, and feeling that fresh wits were required to meet the situation, she enlisted the help and sympathy of the French King, Louis VIII, whose astute questions levelled False Baldwin's pretensions once and for all, and he finally admitted that he was Bertrand de Rans, a philanthropist, who thought that Flanders required a masculine hand to guide its affairs. In spite of this ingenious defence, or perhaps because of it, the Comtesse had him publicly hanged. Had Bertrand been foresighted enough to ascertain, before starting upon his career of deception, the details of a few of the more important incidents of Baldwin's life, he might have carried the affair to a successful conclusion. A certain amount of forgetfulness is pardonable in a busy man; but he is certainly expected to be able to remember both the date of his wedding, and the name of the town in which the ceremony was performed. Our English adventurer, Perkin Warbeck, was much more carefully coached in his difficult part, for the old Duchess Margaret, the aunt of the Richard of York, whom Warbeck impersonated, drilled the lad until he was practically word-perfect and competent to appear before the public. In spite of the assurance which he gained from this careful tuition, Warbeck never dared to confront the mother of the murdered Richard, but perhaps a latent sense of shame forbade him to take this step. His clever young head finally drooped above a hempen collar, and the height of a Tyburn-tree was the apex of his brief glory. Another well-taught aspirant was Lambert Simnel, the baker's son, who, thanks to the skilful training of an ambitious old priest, managed for a time to pass himself off as the Earl of Warwick. From baker's boy to Earl is a steep climb, and receptive as Simnel's mind was, it was incapable of assimilating all the indispensable details. He was soon found out, and his story was disbelieved later even by the enthusiasts who had taken up arms in his favour. The King, unresentful, or gauging accurately, perhaps, the slaying power of ridicule, made Simnel into a turn-spit, so that the pseudo monarch became the butt and laughing-stock of scullions, as, humbly enough, he basted the meat for the King's dinner.

Daring as were all these famous frauds, antiquity owns others still more audacious. Dead Nero was impersonated by a slave, a bold villain, who was infinitely more courageous than his model. A young plebeian of Augustus' time claimed the Jewish throne under pretence of being the son of Herod; in pre-Christian days a crop-eared malefactor ruled the Persian Empire for nearly a year, and was only dethroned when, by a chance, his mutilated ears were revealed, betraying unmistakeably the nature of his former career. We cannot help feeling a touch of half-unwilling sympathy, and of admiration, for criminals of this description. One cannot, after all, quite class them with the common herd of unimaginative malefactors, who lie, steal, and defraud, in a petty and paltry manner. A touch of genius is in the composition of the great impostors, their magnificent swindles are on a different scale from that of ordinary crimes. They have, perhaps, not been very fortunate with their ventures: in olden days they paid with their lives, in modern times with their liberty, for the loss of the daring game they played. At least, however, they must have experienced the gambler's joy at its wildest pitch, playing for stakes of the greatest magnitude—freedom against power, contempt against homage, disgrace against riches, and most sensational of all, the head itself against the diadem it aspired to wear.

THE NEW DUKE OF BRUNSWICK. IF, as is very likely, Brunswick is to be proclaimed an independent Duchy at the forthcoming marriage in the Kaiser's family, it will have the happy effect of cementing substantially the reunification between the bride's and the bridgegroom's families by a concession which the latter would look upon as a sort of *amende honorable* for past injuries. The bridegroom's father, the Duke of Cumberland, by going to Berlin to attend the wedding, has already shown his placability, and this important concession by the Kaiser will go far towards healing wounds which though deep, ought, by this time, to heal. The Duke maintains stoutly his claim to the throne of Hanover, though in his opinion his father was wrongfully driven by the Kaiser's grandfather in 1866, and had up till now refused to be reconciled by accepting any compromise. But he has certainly shown wisdom in accepting the inevitable. However, it is now thoroughly incorporated into Prussia, of which it is now a contented province and its people are the loyal subjects of the Kaiser, showing in disposition to return to their old allegiance. But the neighbouring Duchy of Brunswick also lapsed to the Duke of Cumberland on the death, in 1884, of its last Duke his cousin without heir; and if not Hanover, at least Brunswick rightfully belonged to him. He was debarred, however, from this inheritance by Bismarck, who caused the last Duke of Brunswick to make an arrangement in his lifetime, in 1879, for a Council of of Inquiry to take over the government on his death. This Council declared Cumberland's succession to the Duchy who opposed to the security of the German Empire, as he was bitterly opposed to Prussia and its ruler, the German Emperor, and appointed a Prussian Prince to be the Regent of Brunswick. This Regent died in 1906 and the question of Cumberland's succession rose again. In that year a compromise was suggested, which is exactly equivalent to what the Kaiser is going to do now, without consulting the Duke at all. It was proposed that the Duke should renounce his own and his eldest son's right to succeed, and his second son should then be the ruler of Brunswick. This compromise was then rejected mainly owing to the obstinacy of the Duke and another regent, Duke Albert of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, was appointed to succeeded Prince Albert of Prussia; and he managed affairs to the Duchee still, with the help of a constitutional Diet. The second son, Prince Ernest Augustus of Cumberland, now becomes the Kaiser's son-in-law and the latter's interest in him having thus naturally increased, it is quite likely that he will now be proclaimed the ruler of Brunswick.

NAVAL MATTERS. Captain A. D. Ricardo, commanding the battleship "Vanguard," has been selected for the appointment of Commodore, commanding the Royal Naval Depot at Devonport, in succession to Commodore J. de M. Hutchinson, who is about to be promoted to flag rank. Captain Ricardo has been at sea since 1876, has served practically on every station in the Empire, and bears the reputation of being one of the smartest captains in the service. He was first gunnery lieutenant of the cruiser "Bonaventure" when she carried the flags of Rear-Admiral W. R. Kennedy and Rear-Admiral E. C. Drummond successively on the East Indies Squadron in the late "nineties," getting his promotion to commander from her in 1897, and he served several commissions in the China Squadron, getting his promotion from the flagship "Glory" to his present rank in 1901. The cruiser "Hermes"—so familiar a one time figure in East Indian waters—has taken up her new duties as the parent ship of the naval aeroplane squadron at the Nore. Some alterations have been made in the "Hermes" to adapt her for her new functions and considerably many more will be effected as well as special alterations in her interior for the storing up of parts, petrol and other accessories of the airman's profession. A feature in the external alterations and additions are the launching platforms for the aeroplanes and waterplanes.

A DESERT CRUISER. THE latest thing in the motor world is the "Cruiser of the Desert," which has been brought into being in Italy by the Automobile Club of Milan. The new land cruiser is a most formidable engine of warfare, and particularly adapted to countries like Egypt, India and South Africa. It is a motor-car of massive build and extraordinary power, carrying two six-pounder quick-firing guns, or the equivalent in machine guns, and protected by armour in all its vital points. Recently two of these inventions were presented to the War Council of the Italian Army, exhaustive tests were carried cut with most satisfactory results and it is now stated that Italy has decided to adopt the car for service in Africa and Italy. The only grave difficulty is the supply of petrol, without which the car would be almost useless as a mobile weapon.

THE NEW RIFLE IN the new magazine rifle—a number of which have been distributed through infantry battalions serving at Home stations—everything has been omitted that could not be said to contribute directly to efficiency in shooting and substantial wear on active service. Where the weapon has been already tested most favourable, pronouncements have been made on it so far as its performance on the ranges is concerned. However, the new rifle is shorter than any rifle used by the continental armies, and its bullet has still higher trajectory than the new bullets used in the French and German armies.

The Hon. Edward Hardinge, elder son of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, came of age on May 3.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

HOUSE OF COMMONS AND SUFFRAGISM.

RETURN TO SANITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 9.

I do not think that Mr. Dickinson quite expected that his Bill confering the franchise upon six, or according to some estimates seven million women would be read a second time, but neither he nor any of his supporters expected that the majority against him would be as high as it was. Even the Antis did not reckon upon more than a score or so to the good. What is more, the adverse vote was not a mere protest against the madness which has culminated in an attempt to blow up St. Paul's Cathedral but I am convinced that many are in the same case as Sir Frederick Low, a Liberal of advanced views, who had the courage to admit that he had changed his views. The fact is that the majorities similar bills have received in the past showed nothing except the easy careless way in which our legislators too often promise support to measures that they believe are never likely to pass well. M.P.s have had a lesson; let us hope that they will continue to profit by it. The analysis of the division is very interesting:—

	Ayes	Noes
Liberals.....	146	74
Labour	34	0
Nationalists and Independent Nationalists.....	13	54
Unionists.....	28	141
	221	269

The fact that only 28 members of the Unionist party voted for the measure must be quite reassuring to the people who are making such a good thing out of the Suffragist movement, as it shows that when the change of Government comes about their well-paid occupation will not be gone.

SIR E. HENRY AND TRAFALGAR SQUARE RIOTS.

Many I think are glad for more than one reason to learn that Sir Edward Henry is to preside both at the Annual I. C. S. Dinner and the Annual Indian Police Dinner. The presence in the chair at those gatherings of an ex-Indian civilian who occupies with conspicuous success an extremely difficult position in this country and one which has been the grave of numerous reputations may be regarded in a sense as an answer to what the *Times* calls the sytematic disparagement to which the Indian Civil Service has been subjected of late years. Until Sir Edward Henry appeared on the scene, the Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis, whoever he might be, was invariably a special object of hatred and all uncharitableness at times of political commotion like this Suffragist nuisance. But none of the present malcontents and malignants—male, female or neuter—inveighs against Sir E. Henry, however much his men may be abused. How does he manage it? In Trafalgar Square on Sunday when there was a bigger crowd than I have seen there for many years, the *bete noire* of the most or such part of it as was interested in the affair—not according to my observation, a very large part—was not the "autocrat of New Scotland Yard" but the able lawyer who is appearing for the Public prosecutor in the conspiracy proceedings against Mrs. Drummond and her friends. Among all the strange advices that appeared on the banners, the one that attracted most attention (and amusement, consisted of the words "who the Devil is Bodkin?" They had formed the heading of a leading article in that fiery little paper, he *Daily Herald*—"the limit" as Mr. Lloyd George called it when giving evidence before the Select Committee on the Marconi Scandals. As for the disturbances they were not half as serious as might be supposed from the exaggerated statements in the Press and the police behaved admirably. There would have been no trouble at all but for the attempt towards the end to start another "platform" on the south side of the platform. If that had been allowed it would have stopped the vehicular traffic and this the police were determined should not happen and it did not. It was all very well for Mr. Keir Hardie to persuade the people to go away when the mischief had been done. He ought to have interfered earlier. His friends deliberately enticed the crowd to the south side and hence the difficulty. Otherwise it was a quite orderly meeting and I should say that quite two-thirds of those present were there merely out of curiosity.

"L'AFFAIRE MARCONI."

Sir George Birdwood writes to me:—"L'Affaire Marconi" so far as Mr. T. L. Garwin has got with it in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, makes enthralling reading; it is being so dramatically developed, so powerfully written, and so certain of a crushing catastrophe,—of which, unfortunately, I shall know nothing until after I have posted this to you. I am as intensely absorbed in Mr. Garwin's story, as I used to be when a youth in the novels of Walter Scott, and the monthly numbers of Dickens' "Master Humphrey's Clock" and "Martin Chuzzlewit," and Thackeray's "Vanity Fair." But it has nothing more to do with Messrs. Lloyd George, Sir Rufus Isaacs and Signor Marconi, than have Becky Sharp and Jonas Chuzzlewit and Master Humphrey themselves. It is but a political pamphlet in the form of a sensational novelette. It is a masterstroke of tragic art associating Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Rufus Isaacs's "flutter" in American "Marconis" with the tremendous spectacle of the "Titanic"—the greatest triumph of modern shipbuilding and furnished throughout with the presumptious sumptousness demanded by American millionaires and in a blaze of electric lighting,—suddenly plunged through five miles of blackness of darkness to the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean. The artifice would have been a fine piece of "invention" in a work of fiction, but here, in "L'Affaire Marconi" of the past four days of the *Pall Mall Gazette* the force of the association, in its utter irrelevancy, only recoils upon the deviser of it. I was carried away by it for a moment, but in another moment, I saw how unjust and cruel it all was; and my sympathies were at once again with the victims of the literary trick. The effect of Mr. Garvin's articles will, I fancy, be the same on the majority of the readers of them. For myself, I go further, I assert that between gentleman and gentlemen, Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Rufus Isaacs have done no wrong; nothing they have to be ashamed of in the matter of their flutter in American Marconi shares and that it has been only in the misconceived interests of the Unionist party that they have been so maliciously, and malignantly and meanly misrepresented, and so cruelly persecuted in regard to it. Had Mr. Arthur Balfour remained the head of the Conservative party, this scandal would never have arisen; and the fact that the Conservative party tacitly accepted the retirement from their Leadership of a man who is not only the greatest English statesman of our time, but our greatest thinker in political economy and economic philosophy in itself, was prophetic of the tactlessness and inaptitude, to say nothing of the injustice and stupidity of their whole conduct throughout the sittings of the "Marconi" Committee. They have discredited themselves and the United Kingdom to the utmost bounds of the Empire, and it will be long before we recover from the far resounding blow thus dealt to our system of Parliamentary Government. The only incident in the work of the Committee to our national credit, was the virility with which the Committee was denounced and castigated by Mr. Winston Churchill. The result, I would fain anticipate from the fatuous misconduct of the Committee, is the beginning, and from this week, of the gradual break up of our manner of party Government. Lord Haldane, Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Churchill have approved themselves great Ministers of State, and during a most critical period of European history, and in a Ministry with men like Mr. Arthur Balfour, and Lord St. Aldwyn, Lord Cromer and Lord Kitchener of Khartoum—they would command such confidence at home, and such prestige abroad, as to assure the peace of Europe even under a greater strain, than that to which it has been subjected during the past eight months. But no—under our party system, Mr. Asquith must admit into his Ministry fanatical and incendiary men like Mr. Lloyd George; who can do nothing temperately and who stirs up hatred even when attempting to do what is in itself right, thus ceaselessly dividing and weakening us at home, and paralysing all our influence abroad, and so keeping us in a perpetual panic of war,—to-day with Germany, yesterday with France, and before that with Russia! The war with Russia was entirely unnecessary, and was inspired by a baseless panic, and precipitated by party policy. The war with France never came off; and a war with Germany will never come off; not if we keep, in thought and word, and deed, as well as in title, a United Kingdom. Our real enemies are not without us, but within us; and emphatically in such egoistical and hysterical, strange creatures as Mr. Lloyd George, and his sectarian followers. That is the true indictment of him; and not the fanciful one drafted by Mr. Garvin in words that flare and glare like the all-consuming fires of Tophet—Tophet as staged for the gallery of the Unionist annual rally at the Albert Hall. That is how I view the whole mad and amazing muddle of the Marconi Committee."

THINKING IMPERIALLY.

The New Zealand Minister of Defence, Colonel Allen, in his speech at Ottawa last Friday, said that there are some English statesmen whose minds cannot reach beyond England and he wished that they would pay occasional visits to the Oversea Dominions. Exactly, and there are also some Colonial Ministers whose minds, judging from the attitude of those gentlemen towards a certain of their fellow-subjects, cannot reach beyond the "Oversea Dominions," although they are always talking about the duty incumbent upon us all to think Imperially. Colonel Allen, moreover, referred to the dignity of young nations. Well, what about the dignity of old nations?

THE COLOUR BAR IN CANADA.

When I wrote the immediately preceding paragraph, I was not awaret hat the subject of the treatment of British Indians in the Oversea Dominions—we must not call them colonies—is again to be raised in an active form in this country. The British Indians resident in Canada have taken a leaf out of the book of their fellow victims in Africa and sent a deputation to this country to seek redress. Under the auspices of a newly formed body entitled the London Canadian—Indian Immigration Committee, a public meeting is to be held at Caxton Hall next Wednesday evening, when the delegates above alluded to:—Messrs. Nand Singh Sihra, Balwant Singh and Narain Singh—will "give an account of the injustice and hardships" complained of and "submit proposals for remedying the same." Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, to whose unceasing exertions the British Indians in South Africa owe so much, is to take the chair. The London-Canadian-Indian Immigration Committee consists of Messrs. D. N. Bannerji, B.A., E. Dalgado, M.A., Sadiq Hasan, B.A. Abdul Ghani Khan, G. V. Kukday, J. M. Mehta, M.A., LL.B., N. B. Nagarkar, J. M. Parekh,

(Continued on page 12.)

The Bombay Gazette
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1913.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

'THE WHEEL O' FORTUNE.'

BY

LOUIS TRACY.

CHAPTER XVII.—Continued.

Be sure that Irene, though vastly occupied with work which von Kerber had performed hitherto—these small but troublesome items appertaining to the daily life of a large encampment—had an eye to watch for Dick's reappearance. She hailed him joyfully.

"Such news! The enemy proclaims a truce. Alfieri has sent in Hussain and Abdullah, not to mention the purloined camel. And one of his own men has brought a note for grandfather, asking an early confernce."

At first, Royson was unfeignedly glad of this unlooked-for turn in events. He did not share Mr. Fenshawe's optimism in the matter of a night attack by the Hadendowas, because Irene was there—and who could hope to shield her beyond risk of accident when long-range rifles were sniping the camp?

Alfieri's letter was civil and apologetic. He explained that he had no quarrel with the English leader of the expedition—his feud lay with the Austrian, and the woman who had helped to despoil him (Alfieri) of his rights. He felt assured, he said, that Signor Fenshawe—whose fame as an Egyptologist was well-known to him—would not be a consenting party to fraud, and he wished, therefore, to arrange a meeting for the following day, when he would state his case fully, face those who had robbed him, and leave the final decision with confidence in the hands of one whose repute made it certain that justice would be done.

The appeal was written in hardly intelligible English, but an Italian version accompanied it, and Irene was able to translate every word of the latter.

"Of course grandad agreed," said Irene. "He has fixed on seven o'clock for the conference. I am looking forward with curiosity to seeing Alfieri again. I remember him perfectly. Captain Stump and I had a good look at him in Massowah, you know."

"Has the messenger gone back already?"

"Oh, yes. He left the camp two hours ago."

"Did he speak to any of our men?"

"He may have done so. I'm not sure. We were so taken up with Alfieri's communication that we gave no heed to the Arab. But grandad said, by the way, that it was just as well he should see our strength, and that we had a dozen armed sailors here in addition to so many natives. You are worrying about me, I suppose? Allow me to observe that I, as staff officer, have assisted the commander in-chief to divide our forces into two strong guards for the night. Grandfather commands one, Captain Stump the other, while you, O King, have to sleep soundly until the dawn."

"But I have just slept eight hours!"

"Oh, well, being on the staff, I also arranged that we should mount guard together until eleven o'clock."

It went against the grain to dash her high spirits with the doubt that had seized him as soon as he heard of the Hadendowa Arab's departure. In all probability the man found out that von Kerber and Mrs. Haxton were no longer in the camp. The negro syces and other attendants were inveterate gossips, and it would be strange if they had not told him that some of their number were marching towards the sea with the Hakim Effendi and one of the giaour women. What would happen were this knowledge to come to Alfieri's ears? The man who had not scrupled to order the pursuit and capture—the death, if need be—of Royson himself and Adbur Kad'r was not a stickler at trifles. It was reasonable to suppose that he was making overtures of peace solely because his scouts had revealed the size of the expedition. How would he act under these fresh circumstances? Judging by the past, there could be only one answer.

"Now what is it?" pouted Irene, trying to assume an injured air when she saw the grave look in her lover's face. "Perhaps you don't care for the eleven o'clock idea? I thought he would like to sit and smoke, and tell me everything that happened since—since I said good-bye to you the other evening, but, of course——"

"If you gaze at me so reproachfully, Irene, I shall kiss you now, this instant under the eyes of every man, horse, and camel."

"Well then, what is the matter? I know something is worrying you. I can read your face like a book."

"I distrust Alfieri, dearest,—that is all."

"But he simply dare not fight us. Grandad knows these Arabs for many years. He says that they depend wholly on a surprise. And how can we be surprised, when Alfieri himself admits that he is near and has actually sent Abdullah who can tell us the exact number of his men?"

"I think I shall call you Portia, not Irene, if you reason things out in that fashion."

She stamped a foot in mock anger.

"That is your old trick," she said. "You try to hide your thoughts by an adroit twist in the conversation. Out with it! What do you really fear?"

"Let us find Abdullah! Then I shall tell you."

The Spear-Thrower, though polite, was not disposed to be communicative. The absence of the two people who were his allies had puzzled him, and none of the Arabs could meet his enquiries as to the motives which led to their sudden journey. In this man's attitude Royson found ample corroboration of his own estimate of Alfieri's views under similar conditions. Abdullah obviously did not believe that von Kerber had abandoned the quest. He fancied he was betrayed. If the chance offered he might be expected to throw in his lot with Alfieri.

Though Irene was listening, and Dick was sure she had hit on the true cause of his anxiety, he determined to win Abdullah's loyalty. So he told him of Mr. Fenshawe's resolve to follow the seaward route.

"Your interests, whatever they may be are absolutely safe if you trust us," he said. "The Baron is only two marches ahead of us. He does not know we are going the same way. He thinks we are making for Pajura, so we will most certainly overtake him at the coast, if not earlier. Thus, you can convince yourself of his good faith, and you can see for yourself that the ultimate decision of affairs must rest with us."

The Arab bowed, but he kept a still tongue. Yet he admitted afterwards that Royson's words had diverted him from his fixed intent to steal off when night fell, and urge Alfieri to pursue the run aways.

The Italian needed no urging. Dick advised Mr. Fenshawe to send out two men on horseback in order to locate the Hadendowas. Hussain, who was acquainted with the country, volunteered for this duty and he and his companion came in at midnight with the depressing report that Alfieri and his freebooters were not to be found on the main track to Suleiman's Well.

By this time not only Fenshawe and Irene, but Stump and Abdur Kad'r when called into counsel shared Dick's foreboding. It was impossible to do anything before dawn, and the sole difficulty that remained was to decide whether they should march when the first streaks of light showed in the sky, or await the hour fixed for the interview with Alfieri. They resolved to leave Hussain and a few trustworthy men at the oasis, with instructions to remain there until eight o'clock. If Alfieri kept his tryst, they were to give him a letter, written by Irene, which asked him to follow and join the expedition. Otherwise, they were to ride after the caravan at top speed, and report his non-arrival.

So Dick and Irene missed that agreeable watch under the stars, and their thoughts, instead of being given to each other were centred on the unlucky fortune-hunters whom accident or design had separated from them.

Yet, when the sun rose over the desert it was exhilarating enough to find themselves riding side by side once more. The order of march was simple but well designed. Abdur Kad'r, in command of several Arabs on Bisharin camels, provided a mounted screen half a mile in front. Fenshawe, Royson, and Irene with some of the sailors, formed the advance guard. Then came the *kafila* proper, with the remainder of the *Aphrodite's* crew, under Stump's charge, as rear-guard. They had halted for breakfast, and were preparing for another long march before the heat of the sun enforced a rest when Hussain overtook them. At eight o'clock Alfieri had not visited the rendezvous, nor was he to be seen an hour later from the summit of the last hill which gave a view of the oasis.

Ill news is little the better because it is expected that every one was wishful to push on as quickly as possible. But the desert is inexorable in its limitations. Great speed means great exhaustion, and consequently greater demand for water. Nevertheless, they risked the chance of a dry well at the journey's end, and, finally, despite Irene's protests against being left behind, Royson and Abdullah, with six of the *Aphrodite's* men, and Abdur Kad'r, at the head of thirty picked Arabs, went on at a spanking pace. They were now on the actual caravan path, having reached it by a cross-country line. According to the sheikh's calculations, they were ten miles from the Well of Moses at four o'clock, and sunset would take place at half-past six. The road was a bad one, and their camels were beginning to lag, but they counted on reaching the ancient camping-ground about half-past five. Abdullah was the first to discover recent signs of a large *kafila* having past that way. He it was too, who raised a warning hand when they emerged from a wide valley and crossed a plateau, which roughly speaking, was three miles from the Well.

They halted and strained eyes and ears. They could see nothing owing to a few scattered hummocks in front, but they caught distinctly the irregular thuds of distant rifle-firing. That was enough. Careless of the rough going, or the conditions of their camels at the close they raced ahead madly. There was no question now of the odds they might have to face. Though the Hadendowas were well armed, and outnumbered them by two to one, Royson felt that the presence of the Englishmen, all of whom were ex-sailors of the Royal Navy, would nerve his Arab helpers to attack and defeat Alfieri's band of cut-throats. Moreover, von Kerber and his small escort were evidently making a fight of it, and, while daylight lasted, the Hadendowas, once discovered, would endeavour to shoot down their quarry at a safe range rather than undergo the certain loss of an open assault.

How long could the unequal contest be maintained—that was the question that tortured Dick. Many times during that wild ride he asked it, and the only answer he received was given by despair. It came to him through a spume of dust and flying sand, and the rattle of accoutrements, and the plaints of frenzied camels, and the yells and curses of the strangely-assorted company of deliverers as they plunged across the desert towards the Well of the Seven Hills. And his discordant shriek was, "To late! Two late! The Gods have frowned on the pillagers of Saba, and the wrath of the gods is everlasting!"

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE FINDING OF THE TREASURE.

Royson, a soldier by instinct if not by training realized the folly of dashing blindly into a fray the nature of which was hidden from him. Though the plight of his erstwhile companions must be desperate through the lenthening shadows warned him that the time ran short—it was all-important that he should learn the manner and direction of the attack, and the means adopted by von Kerber for repelling it, ere the presence of the relieving force became known. He had heard much of the fighting qualities of the Hadendowas. They were brave, but they were not given to throwing their lives away uselessly. Judging by the steady crackling of musketry, they were "eating up" the smaller contingent with the least possible risk to themselves. They were quite capable of delivering a fierce charge when they witnessed the approach of the rescuers, or, on the other hand, they might allow the newcomers to combine with von Kerber, and depend on their rifle fire to dispose of the reinforced defence. He must decide quickly, once he knew the conditions, and it was imperative, therefore, that something in the nature of a reconnaissance should be conducted from the shoulder of the rising ground which terminated the plateau. By shouting to Abdur Kad'r and signalling to his own men, Dick managed to check the furious onward rush of the detachment. It was no easy matter to stop the excited camels. The stubborn brutes were equally unwilling either to travel at such a rate or to abandon it. Before the sky-line was reached however they were pulled up. Royson, Abdur Kad'r and Abdullah dismounted, and ran rapidly to the crest, dodging behind rocks and broken ground until they secured a clear view of the panorama in front. It was a singular, and, in one respects a disconcerting scene that met their anxious gaze.

The only practicable road descended rapidly towards an immensely wide and shallow depression. Conceivably, this basin might have been formed by the subsidence of the land all round an extinct volcano, whose one-time activity was revealed by a cluster of small cones in the distance. Running due east, and passing north of the crater thus curiously marked, was the arid river-bed which created the oasis, and rendered possible the Well that gave its name to the place. Unfortunately, the group of lava hillocks was situated much beyond the centre of the hollow. They were commanded by small hills on three sides, and though capable of defence in some respects, they offered the grave disadvantage of being in a circle. Consequently the only section secure from an enemy's fire was that on the western side, and it was evident that the defenders had found this to be actually the case. They were, of course, nearly visible from the ridge where, unknown to them, the leader of a strong relief was then lying in the cleft of a rock split to its base by extremes of heat and cold.

Dick counted the cones. There were seven of them. Though fully a mile and a half distant, he could see Mrs. Haxton sitting between two huge boulders. Von Kerber was near her, and the few Arabs with them were scattered among the rocks in positions whece they could return the incessant fusillade poured on them from the hills. Their camels were huddled in a hollow between the two westerly mounds, and, so far as Royson could judge, the little party had not yet sustained many casualties. But the tactics of their assailants were quite obvious. The Hadendowas, silently and unseen, had occupied the higher ground on the north, east and south. They had probably stampeded the unsuspecting *kafila* from the open oasis, because a couple of tents and some camp equipage still stood there, and it was their intent to creep nearer pushing the horns of an ever-closing crescent steadily westward until a junction effected just before sunset would permit of a successful rush. Indeed, all doubt on this point was dispelled by the discovery of two strong companies of Hadendowas gathering on the reverse slopes of the nearest hills. They were mounted mostly on camels. They did not reveal their existence by taking part in the firing They seemed to be waiting some signal before they rode out into the plain to complete the merciless ring which would then surround the doomed occupants of the Seven Hills.

There was not a moment to be lost, and Royson, having formed his plan, put it into instant operation. He and the six sailors would be the first to cross the sky-line, while a few Arabs would accompany them, but hurry back as soon as a they were visible, giving the impression that they had gone to summon others. The men from the *Aphrodite* would ride straight, at top speed, towards the beleaguered party. Two minutes later Abdur Kad'r was to lead half his Arabs over the ridge, and make for the enemy's right wing, while after a similar interval Abdullah, at the head of the remaining detachment would similarly dash into sight and advance against the enemy's left. The opposing force would thus see three successive waves of rescuers, each apparently stronger than its predecessor, coming from the only direction whence succour was possible. Alfieri and his followers were well aware already of the strength of Mr, Fenshawe's expedition. If they imagined that it was advancing in its full numbers, they might break and run without firing another short. If, however, they showed fight. Abdur Kad'r and Abdullah had most stringent orders not to pursue the flanking parties, which they would certainly drive in on the main body. They were to converge towards the hillocks, where Royson would by that time, have brought hope and renewed courage to their hard-pressed friends: Then, granted that the Hadendowas dared a general attack, the whole force, rescures and rescued, were to fall back, converting the struggle into a rear-guard action and compelling the Hadendowas to relinquish the advantage of the higher ground. Once they came into the open, Royson counted on the superior shooting of his six sailors—all marksmen of the Royal Navy—to turn the scale unmistakably in his favour while his Arabs had the confidence of knowing that each mile they gained in the retreat brought them nearer the powerful caravan in the rear.

The scheme was excellent in every way. Under ordinary conditions it would have achieved success, but the same mind can never take into reckoning the vagaries of the insane, and it is quite certain that Alfieri, worn alike by hardship and long brooding over his wrongs either went stark staring mad at the spectacle of relief being forthcoming for those whom he believed to be entrapped or gave instant rein, to the frenzy already consuming him.

At a moment then, when it was suicidal to attempt an attack which his men had refused to carry out under the much less dangerous conditions that prevailed all day—it was ascertained afterwards that the first shower of bullets fell into the startled camp about ten o'clock that morning—at that moment Alfieri, screaming curses in Italian and Arabic, called on those nearest to follow him, and rode out from the shelter of one of the small hills. In sheer excitement, a few Hadendowas obeyed his wild command. They had not far to go, but the rocky water-course barred the track, and they must cross it slowly. Now, above all else, was the time for the sorely-tried little band under von Kerber to stand fast. They could have shot at their leisure Alfieri and each man of the half dozen who came with him. Already three groups of yelling men were stirring the dust into life as they scampered to the rescue across the comparatively level floor of the basin. In five minutes, or less, the Hadendowa attack would be rolled back into the hills, and neither friend nor foe had any other thought than that the whole of Mr. Fenshawe's *kafila* was pouring its irrisistible power into the fray.

The situation was precisely one of the suddenly-arising and acute crises in warfare which accentuate the difference between races. While von Kerber, and Mrs. Haxton, too, for that matter, saw the urgent need of prolonging the desperate strife for just those few minutes their Arabs, after fighting coolly and bravely throughout an exhausting day, now quite lost their heads. Heedless of the Austrian's prayers, and imprecations, heedless of Mrs. Haxton's shrill appeal that they should beat off the few assailants then perilously close at hand, they yielded to the blind instinct of self-preservation and rushed pell-mell for the camels. At once these men of a martial tribe, men who had cheerfully faced the far greater danger of the Hadendowa general attack, became untrammelled savages, each striving like a maniac to secure a mount for himself and careless whether or not his employers and comrades escaped also.

Many of the camels were wounded, some were dead, and valuable time was wasted, even in this disgraceful *sauve qui pent* in a deadly struggle for possession of such animals as could move. Von Kerber, when it was borne in on him that to obtain a camel meant life for Mrs. Haxton's and himself, shouted to her to keep close to him, and ran in front of a mounted Arab who had emerged from the melee. He ordered the man to halt, and, so near were Royson and his tiny squadron just then, that the camel might have brought all three into safety. But the Arab bent his head, and urged the swaying beast into a faster trot. Von Kerber fired at him and the unhappy tribesman tumbled from his perch like a dummy figure. Snatching at the camel's head-rope, the Austrian lifted, almost threw, Mrs. Haxton up to the saddle. Owing to its height from the ground it was impossible to place her there securely, but she helped him bravely, scrambled somehow to the awkward seat, and stooped to drag him up behind. She had succeeded by main force. The excited beast was plunging forward again to get away from the affrighting turmoil close to its heels, when a heavy thud shook the huge frame, the camel fell to its knees, lurched over on its side, and threw both riders heavily.

Von Kerber alone rose. He was dazed for an instant, but he seemed to have a dim consciousness of the quarter from which mortal peril threatened, for he turned and faced Alfieri, who had reined in the Somali pony he rode, and was taking deliberate aim at his enemy. The Italian carried a repeating rifle. It was he who had brought down the camel with a well judged shot through the lungs, and, with the same venomous accuracy, he now sent a bullet through von Kerber's breast. The stricken man dropped on all fours, and glared up at his murderer. Then, nerving himself for a supreme effort of hate, he raised his own revolver and fired three times at Alfieri. Twice he missed, owing to the restiveness of the horse, but the third shot hit the Italian in the centre of the forehead.

(To be continued.)

WHAT THE EYE DOESN'T SEE.

Mr. Brown had never been a heavy smoker, and to finish a cigar at one sitting was more than he could manage. However, being of a careful nature, he made it a never-to-be-broken rule that his half-smoked cigars should be saved for future reference.

Often there were so many as six such fragments on his ash-tray all at once, waiting to be finished. One evening, while Mr. Brown was in the course of consuming one of them, his small son appeared on the scene, and enquired precociously—

Good-cigar, daddy?"

"Excellent!" said Mr. Brown. "But why do you ask? You don't know anything about cigars."

"I know I don't," replied the lad, edging towards the door. "That's why I asked. You see, I picked that bit up in the gutter outside this morning!"

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THE SEVEN AGES OF WOMAN.

II.

THE "FLAPPER" AGE.

THE THREE TYPES.

A grey-haired old gentleman asked me in the Devonshire Club the other day, the origin of the term "flapper." He thought, he said, it was a "slang noun" introduced from America. Of course all shooting men know it to be the correct term for a half-fledged duck. Consequently when applied to what Huxley calls "the young female of the species" it means a "young duck."

I confess that these young ducks appeal to me. Briefly I would divide them into three groups: The Colourless; The Normal; The Precocious.

There is another variety, now almost extinct, the *Flabellum Vulgaris*—or Vulgar Flapper.

The colourless Flapper may be dismissed as a non-starter, or, at best, as one of the "also ran." In these days of progress she is in the minority. She knows nothing; she does not want to know anything; she is vapid, uninteresting, her skirts reach to her boots—the product usually of dull parents.

It may be urged that the Normal Flapper is akin to her sister, the Precocious Flapper, but she is none the less wholly charming. One meets the big-black-bow species everywhere, I am glad to say. She can—and does—talk to one on all sorts of subjects, and she talks rationally, unaffectedly, and with a fresh candour that is often delightful. She reads novels, and is unsparing in her criticism. To her most novels are "rotten."

I must own to being extremely partial to this variety of the flapper tribe. She is not necessarily good-looking—when she is and has a good skin she becomes irresistible—but she has a sense of humour, which in my opinion, accounts, in a great measure, for her popularity. She may be the daughter of a dozen earls, or of the green-grocer round the corner. It makes not a bit of difference as far as the charm of her personality is concerned.

I am a cosmopolitan, and I meet her everywhere—even in the Balkans.

The French flapper is truely a horrible production.

America is more productive of the Precocious Flapper than in England, and metaphorically she takes, I am bound to say, a lot of holding. I consider myself more or less a man of the world, yet the questions some of these young people with their hair hanging down their backs, or done in what is known, I believe, as "snails," have put to me recently have made me think twice.

"And what," I asked a charming little girl at a country house the other day, adopting, a parental, now-be-good-child and tell-me-there's-a-dear kind of tone "and what would you like to do when you grow up?"

She was just turned fourteen, and a bright child, so I thought she might say: "Oh, I should like to become an actress," or, "oh, I should like to marry a rich man and have a big car," or, "oh, I should like to be awfully good to poor people." They always begin their sentences with "Oh," these flappers. I can't think why.

Instead she let her eyes rest steadily on mine—they were deep, violet eyes with long black lashes, and she had well marked dark eyebrows, fair hair, a perfect complexion, and the smile of a Guido virgin. She looked at me seriously for some moments, and then she spoke:

"When I'm grown up," she said, "I am going to be a confirmed flirt. That is the only thing I believe that pays in these days."

And I had not known her more than ten minutes!

WILLIAM LE QUEUX.

RADIANCE AND DOMINANCE.

Nobody can say precisely how she came into existence; and nobody can deny that she does not exist with a sort of radiance and a sort of dominance which cannot be overlooked. She is a development of what the French call *la jeune fille*—with all the knowledge that generation after generation of anxious parents had endeavoured to keep from that demure young person. She is called "Flapper" by the vulgar, probably because of her still unremote connection with the nest, but she herself bears every mark of having forgotten that association. She rules her parents, wheedles, her uncles, and generally plays havoc with the settled convictions of all elderly people. She has made precocity a fine art and self-confidence one of the virtues. Athletic, intelligent, impudent, and bewitching, this insistent product of modern femininity is the most bewildering expression of her sex; too young to be a woman, too old to be a girl, she yet contrives to combine in her jolly personality much of the wisdom of the former and all of the naiveté of the latter. Nobody has as yet been able to explain her, just as there are very few who can resist her. Perhaps there is nothing to explain, perhaps she has always been with us, and we have only just realised the fact. Anyhow, I would not risk profaning so fair a thing by attempting an explanation. The Flapper is a picture, and I sit and marvel, and am satisfied.

HOLBROOK JACKSON.

HER MAJESTY THE FLAPPER.

Why "Her Majesty?" Because she dominates the household. Intellectually? A blue stocking? Not at all. She barely tolerates the learning of the schools, and only reads boys' books of adventure. In yellow stockings then and cross-gartered, like Malvolio? Tan stockinged under a stock collar, shirt-blouse and short skirt, better describes the encasement of her vigorous lower limbs. Cross-gartered? No! but cross-legged as a rule, when seated; though sprawling on her back or hugging her knees upon the hearth-rug are other attitudes which she favours when indoors. But out of doors? A dashing tennis and hockey player, a regular "hedger and dicher" on her pony. A scorcher on her free wheel Her Majesty's English? A blend of nil admirari and exaggeration, e.g., "Spent last hols with uncle Jack, I don't mind him, but I adore his beagles, and, though the weather was beastly rotten, we had tons of jolly runs." But how does she dominate the household? Well! the cook has to give way to her as in spite of an excellent appetite she is seldom in time for meals, which means the boys being late too in the holidays. How about correction? She laughs it off with, "my dearest mother, don't you know that punctuality is the thief of time!" It used to be "Children should be seen but not heard," but she insists that they "should be heard but not seen," by cheerfully shouting to her parents out of the unknown distance to come and help her to look for lost books or garments. Indeed Her Majesty's ascendancy has begun to reach a point where it may be seriously doubted whether "The Flapper is not the mother of the woman of the house," as well as "the wise child that knows her own father" inside out, and confidently plays up to that knowledge.

ALFRED PERCEVAL GRAVES.

THE IDOL OF THE HOUR.

The Flapper is the idol of the hour. Without having to rock the cradle, she nevertheless rules the world.

Old gentleman like her because she is young, fresh, pretty, amusing, and flirts with them just enough to make them think themselves still attractive.

Middle-aged men like her because they can pull her hair, tease her, give her presents, dance with her, take her on the river, and nobody takes it seriously—not even their wives.

Young men like her because young things of all kinds and ages and races always have liked each other and always will like each other.

Old ladies like her because she runs for the footstool, speaks clearly, and does not show that she is bored.

Young women like her because she flatters them, and is not a competitor in the matrimonial stakes.

Other Flappers like her because they share her secrets.

Boys hate her.

KEBLE HOWARD.

A COMPARISON.

The evolution of the Flapper is part of the general Americanizing of English society But what a transformation it involves? Just contrast for a moment the business-like hobble-skirt, the non-chalant blouse, and the untrimmed "velours," with the white muslin frock, the ringlets and rose-cloured sash of Thackeray's day. Well, even more in character than in costume does Miss Flapper out-distance her great-aunt as that good lady was at seventeen. Gone are the giggles, blushes, facile raptures, sentimentality of Miss Bread-and-Butter; and in their place we see a self-possessed young woman, who converses sensibly, retains few illusions, boasts a certain knowledge of the world, and is determined before all things else to have a good time there. And determined not in vain. For how much more is done to amuse her than was ever done for the Mauds and Enids of the seventies! Except for Presentation at Court, "coming out," that great step in life, is simply done away with. Thanks to mixed balls of children and grown-ups, thanks to riding to hounds, Flapper's society life is inaugurated before she is well out of the nursery. Well, perhaps there's no harm in that, except that if maturity is to begin at thirteen, won't antiquity begin earlier in proportion? That is a question which the next decades will answer. How to extend the best years of life, that is the problem which Miss Flapper has been set to work out. She has succeeded at the near end, and we wish her success throughout.

SIR GEORGE DOUGLAS, BART.

CLUBSMAN'S COMMENTS.

MAN TALKS ON WOMEN'S.

UNDESIRABLE TENANTS.

Just now, when so many of those who do not care to spend the Season in London are trying to let their houses, it behoves all and sundry to be specially careful as to the antecedents of possible tenants. Formerly it was considered sufficient guarantee of respectability that a deposit of half the rent should be paid in advance but experience shows still greater care is now necessary. A well-known peer and an army officer of position have both been victimised this last winter not through the rent of their houses being unpaid, but because the tenants used the abodes of these highly respectable gentlemen for an illegal purpose. In both instances these mansions—one in the ultra-respectable region of Eaton Square the other in Wilton Crescent—have been "run" as gaming houses and have come under the notice of the police. Not a pleasant reflection for their owners who have, of course, deeply regretted that they did not go more fully into the character of their tenants. Money was, it seems, plentiful enough, and there was no difficulty about the deposit, but as the sequel has shown, money is not in these cases everything.

IN THE LOWER REGIONS.

A still more curious affair of the same kind has, I hear, happened him Mayfair. In a large mension dwell on elderly couple who live a quiet life, going early to rest and placing complete confidence in their "upper" servants. Every night, as soon as all was still, and the old couple had settled down to a good night's rest, motors and taxis used to drive up filled with men and women who instead of going to the front door descended the the area steps, to gain easy admission by the back entrance. This kind of thing went on for several months before it attracted the attention of a not too intelligent policeman whose beat lay in that particular direction. At last, however, it penetrated even to his not very acute intelligence that something unusual must be going forward otherwise well-dressed and even smartly dressed people would not be going night after night to attend a reception in a Mayfair mansion by way of the *basse-cour*. So the matter was reported to headquarters with the result that observation was kept, the place was raided, and the basement of this highly respectable mansion belonging to people of blameless life and antecedents was found to be fitted up as a very luxuriously appointed gambling hell! The butler, who was prime mover in the affair had persuaded his fellow servants to stand in with him—of course for a substantial consideration—and all had gone so merrily that several thousands of pounds had been netted in a few months. A fine of a couple of hundred pounds at the Police Court was these circumstances a mere bagatelle. So, I suppose, the butler has retired into private life to live happily ever after on the proceeds of his bold enterprise, and without requiring any reference from his too-trusting employers!

HOW MISCHIEF IS MADE.

Such occurances give householders a rude shock, but one wishes the details might be widely known in order if possible to point a moral for employers who are far too trusting in the way they treat their servants. Often when one is out at luncheon or dinner it is quite amazing to hear the most intimate family matters discussed before butlers and footmen, who, in spite of appearing like stocks and stones for impassibility are very much alive to what is going on. Everything that has been said is retailed (and losses nothing into telling) during the the hour of relaxation in housekeeper's room and servants' hall. It is then passed on to abigails and gentlemen's gentlemen of neighbouring establishments, with results that are never contemplated by the party with whom the talk originated. It is often said that no burglary is ever committed without a servant in the house "standing in with the thieves. I think the same might be said of many divorces and other unpleasant domestic happenings. It is all a case of "evidence being wrought by want of thought as well as want of heart. People of mature age and sound judgement would never think of discussing this kind subject before there children. Why, then, will they do so before men and women who would certainly not be employed in domestic service unless they had all their wits about them so may be supposed to be as sharp, at all events, as the ordinary boy or girl, and are in reality probably a good deal sharper?

CLUBS AND THEIR DIFFICULTIES.

It is a melancholy fact, but I fear the prospects of the clubs do not brighten as time goes on. I hear that one of the latest ventures in the shape of a "cook and hen" symposium has just closed its door presumably from lack of adequate financial support. The club in question situated our most fashionable thoroughfare, was opened with a great flourish of trumphets not long ago, and was supposed to be filling a felt want in several quite unexpected ways, appealing specially to lovers of animals and lovers of bridge. Incidentally, there seems no great connection between the two—perhaps that is the reason success has not smiled on this bold venture. Another old established club of high position and unquestioned respectability, I understand, finding it no easy matter to fill the hundred or so bed-rooms lately added to the original house, which its younger members recently discovered to be far too out of date for modern requirements. The addition of these and other rooms and proved an immense costly enterprise, and from what I hear it will take much penetration on the part of those who manage the finances of the institution in question to get back the money that was sunk in these very costly if altogether desirable improvements. Another trouble looming ahead for club committees is that ground landlords are getting alarmed at rumers of heavy taxation in store for owners of London property and may refuse to renew leases when the time comes, preferring money down that can be reinvested where no Chancellor of the Exchequer can make depredations However, clubmen who are interested in the welfare of their clubs have quite enough to think about without looking too far into futurity.—ALGERNON—in the *Gentlewoman*.

MIXED COMPLIMENTS.

Teacher—"Well, boys, I hope you will have a happy holiday and come back to school with more brains."

Boys (with great heartiness)—"Thank you, sir, same to you."

THE SQUIRE'S RIDE.

BY

HOUGH WOOD,

Author of "The Kidnapping of Chrissie," "Peggy Decides," &c., &c.

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It had been a stiff battle. The victory was to the squire, but, as he sat gazing reflectively into the flickering light of the fire, he began to have doubts that it had been worth the winning. The dark eyes of Marjorie haunted him. He saw them in the glow of the fire. Their proud and defiant look seemed to meet his as he turned and gazed out into the night. Anxiously he looked, as if expecting to see something, but nothing moved on the snow that spread thinly over the park. He turned again to the fire with a half petulant movement. A trace of anxiety marred the openness of his jovial red features. What if his little plan, after all, miscarried? What if he had misread the signs, had misjudged his man, and his daughter? He had visions of tears replacing that proud glance in his Marjorie's eyes, and he could never stand against tears.

"'Tis a pity," he said, with something like a sigh. "The lad is a good lad, if only he would show more spirit. Tut, tut, I'm getting an old woman myself." He sprang to his feet. With action he came to himself, the rollicking, hard-riding squire of Swainmoor, noted for having a frame as tough as bog oak, and for his love of prank. For at heart Squire Lacy was still very much of a boy, in spite of his fifty odd years.

"'Tis for the lassie's good," he said, as he paced the room. "The mistress of Swainmoor must wed with no book-reading milksop. The place has always had a man, and a man must follow me. A little opposition will not break Marjories' heart, and, if he has anything in him, it will bring it out. It must, it must." But he spoke with hope rather than with confidence. Those doubts that had begun to assail him were not to be easily shaken off. And those proud eyes held him.

For Marjorie had followed her father into the smoke-room when he had looked to be alone, and had stood over his chair a little aloof and somewhat resentful.

"Why have you done this, father?" she asked, coming to the point with the directness of her race.

The squire fidgetted uneasily. "Done what, my dear?" he asked, lamely. He tried to draw her to him, but she held back.

"Need we play with words? You have dismissed Dick—Richard—without listening to what he had to say, and you chided him as though he were a truant schoolboy."

The man's clean cut lips twitched ever so little. So, his words had gone home, and had stirred someone. He began to feel more hopeful of his prospective son-in-law.

The girl noted the movement. "I do not like that you should laugh," she spoke coldly, and he felt that she was holding herself under restraint. This daughter of his, at all events, lacked not spirit.

"Nay," he said, gravely. "I do not feel merry, let me assure you. It is a matter of honour and for clean speaking, not an occasion for quip and the light word, when a gentleman comes seeking in marriage."

"Is it"—there was scorn in her tones—"is it that he has no money?"

"Nay." The squire drew himself up proudly. "The Lacys of Swainmoor seek no money for their daughters. There is enough and to spare. And that is why the future mistress of Swainmoor must be wooed by a man."

"Oh, if mother had but lived," breathed the girl, piteous now.

The occupant of the chair was silent. He averted his head, and with one hand shaded his eyes as if from the glare of the fire. The girl, voicing a girl's great need at such an hour, had touched a wound.

"Aye!" he said presently, speaking slowly and in a far-away voice. "Aye, had she but lived—and the boy."

"Father!" she was choked with grief and passion. Do you grudge me—?"

He took her hand in a firm but kindly grasp. In his quieter moods he was the wisest and kindliest of parents. "Daughter mine," he said in low tones, "mistake me not. It is not that Swainmoor must go by the female line. The double blow that took wife and son—"

"Father!" this time her cry was piteous and pleading. She dropped on one knee besides him. He rested a hand lightly on her hair.

"Perhaps," he continued, as if to himself, "there would then have been no question about Pomeroy. I would not have said him 'nay' so quickly My lad would have succeeded. A boy after my own heart I would have had the training of him But——" he paused.

"Then why not now?" she cried, catching eagerly at his words. "'Tis no fault of mine nor of Dick's that—that—oh! you are cruel, and 'tis not like you to be thus."

She was nearer to winning than she dreamed. For a moment the widowed man's heart went out. Fain would he see his only child well mated. A gallent husband! Ah! was he sure that Pomeroy was such a man? Had he not made plans that would test the youth? And with the thought of it, the squire's eyes twinkled, for did not that same test also mean the playing of as gallant a jest as he had known? He pulled himself together to play the part he had set himself.

"And so," he went on, fragments of his thoughts finding expression, "he must above all be a man."

Marjorie sprang to her feet, eyes glistening, head thrown proudly back. The words, used over and over again, stung.

"Think you, then," she cried hotly, "that I, a daughter of Swainmoor, hold myself so cheap as to give my hand to the first smooth-faced youth who comes to ask for it? You do Dick a wrong—a grievous wrong. Think you that because he is a scholar, a student, because he does not, ruffle it, and swagger like a brainless lad, that he is not a man? Ah!"—she swept towards the door—"ah! you shall see! But cry not out if the lesson is not to your liking."

She was gone, leaving the squire somewhat amazed at the storm he had raised, yet sanguine now that his plans would work out as he wished.

But all that was three days ago, and as yet there was no sign of anything untoward. Now, as he impatiently paced the room, he began to doubt. Three days! Time enough to have made endless arrangements. Pest! Had he been at fault? Why, when he was Pomeroy's age he would have—ah! He came to a sudden halt by the window. His keen eye had caught sight of something for which he had been looking this night or more past. A figure was rapidly moving across the park to the hall, keeping in the shelter of the trees as if to avoid detection As the squire watched, the alertness came back to his figure, the sparkle to his eye. He brimmed over with mischief and high spirits.

"That's Bateman. So the lad's going to do it. There's something in him, after all. Ha—ha! he'll be surprised when he gets to the other end. Twelve hours—ten if they're good cattle. Whoa-ho!" He clucked to visionary horses as he grasped at imaginary reins with one hand and with the other flourished a formless whip. His thoughts ran away with him, and he was purple-faced with suppressed chuckling.

A moment later he had flung open the window, and had hauled in a spent and breathless man.

"Well, Bateman, what is it? Hist man! not so loud! Rouse not the household with thy clamour."

The round-bodied landlord of the village inn, still speechless, could do nothing but roll his eyes.

"Well—well, what is it? Quick, man! I can't wait here all night. I shall miss 'em. Speak!" He laid a rough hand on the other's shoulder and shook him.

The landlord made a great effort, gasping hard. "Two o' the clock—in the morning—light chaise and pair—wicket gate—park wall side."

Lacy rubbed his hands delightedly. "Aye!—aye! And the changes?"

"Mr. Pomeroy has arranged for two."

"Good. One would have sufficed. He means to travel. And, by god, travel he shall."

"The young gentleman, he gave orders for the chaise not an hour agone, and I got away as soon as I could without him seeing me. Mr. Pomeroy, sir, he's in a fever of excitement, and would hardly leave me till he'd seen the horses being got ready."

"Aye, and the things I told you of?"

The landlord opened his coat and produced a package.

"Good again." The squire slapped his thigh in delight. "Off you go, man. Don't stand gaping there. 'Tis near to midnight, and Mr. Pomeroy will miss you and mayhap think you've come to tell me. Away with you. I'll be down ere long. Stay. About that other matter. All ready?"

"Yes, sir, I've told Jenkins, the ostler exactly what to do. You'll meet him just over the top of Buckhaw Brow, where the trees begin. He has orders to make noise enough, but not to fire. He's off already, and'll be awaiting your honour's coming."

"Good. Get off with you." And the impatient man fairly pushed his visitor over the sill.

Half an hour later the squire's bedroom window was cautiously opened. A wiry figure slipped out and swiftly but quitely clambered down the ivy covered wall. When fairly landed at the bottom, he paused a moment to look up. There was a soft chuckle. "I didn't think I could have done it so easily. 'Tis thirty years since I tried. Then he slippd off into the darkness and made at a run for the village.

When the impatient lover came into the inn yard to give the word to start, it was a lean and sinewy postillion, a man with a voice of pronounced huskiness and with a curious red scar on his cheek bone that even the turned-up coat collardid not hide, that stood by the horses. The squire had well-founded faith in this disguise.

"Now, my man," cried Pomeroy briskly, as the door went to, and the amateur postboy could not help but note the masterliness of the tones, "you know your instructions. Wicket gate at the park wall side. Then north like the wind. If the squire catches us he'll flay you alive, and if he should overlook the matter, I shall not. Relays at Settle and Kendal."

The postillion's whip went to the peak of his riding cap. He swung agilely into the saddle. His whip cracked, and the chaise dashed at top speed out of the yard.

Stiffly the squire sat in the saddle as the conveyance waited under the shadow of his own park wall and the inpatient wooer paced to and fro with quick steps about the gate. But he was far from being cool. Something of the romance and excitement of the moment affected him, and his blood was afire. It took all his self-control to prevent him doing something that would betray his identity His pulses bounded as a light step fell on the gravel, and he half turned his head. There was a quick exclamation from Pomeroy as the gate swung open, a low cry, half laugh, half sob, from the girl. For a moment the lover held her in his arms. Then the chaise door closed upon the two.

There were no orders to the postillion. Never did one need them less. A flourish of the whip was all that he permitted himself by way of relief to his feelings. The gamesome rider chirruped to his pair. There was a clatter of slipping hoofs, a straining at the harness and the chaise was off along the road at top speed. Easily the postillion rose and sank in the saddle. and the motion as the mettlesome animal under him settled down into a long striding gallop was like wine. The keen gold morning air exhilarated him, and he sent the team along the frost-bound highway with daring and recklessness, yet with the skill of a master horseman. It needed a spice of danger to work off his spirits and he spared neither horseflesh nor vehicle.

He swung into Settle with steeds, whose reeking appearance alone would have told of the nature of their errand. In a trice the weary animals had been unyoked and a fresh and likely-looking pair substituted. The squire, a born man amongst horses, eyed them critically and with approval. He could make good time with these. This, next to the prank he was engaged in, was his chief thought. He took time to snatch a glance at the interior of the vehicle. Marjorie was sleeping, looking prettier than ever, he thought. Good; she would feel less fatigue on the long journey.

Steadily he took his team now, for the stage was longer and he was rising the steep hill out of the old market town. Day was just beginning to break, and the soft sprinkling of snow that covered the land was taking on a purple hue as they won to the top. A moment more he recollected that the trip was to be interrupted, and he smiled to himself as he wondered what sort of a figure the young fellow in the coach would cut in the encounter. This was, indeed, to be the squire's crowning test. If Pomeroy passed it, well and good. How he would chaff him at the farther end.

A horse cry interrupted his thoughts. Looking up quickly he saw that a masked horseman had ridden out from behind the cover of the limestone wall, and,with pistol raised had bidden him halt. The business-like way in which the stranger went about it amused the squire, and mentally he vowed that Jenkins should have another guinea for his smartness. For a moment his thoughts wandered, and forgetful of his own part in the comedy he was somewhat slow in bringing his team to a halt. He was reminded by a further summons. Something in the second call struck him as unusual.

"Zounds, man," came a rough voice, "art to tell twice to stop. Then let that each thee."

There was a flash and a report, and the astonished postillion felt something rip through the sleeve of his coat. At first he was too much taken aback to do more than mechanically pull up his horses, then with a cry of rage he flung himself to the ground, and made hot-foot for the highwayman. Jenkins must have gone mad. He would trounce the man soundly and teach him to forget his lesson. Quick as he was, there was one even quicker. And well for the owner of Swainmoor that it was so, for as he came from under the horses' heads, the highwayman was seized and flung from his saddle as he was sighting a second pistol upon the purple angry squire.

"Be quick, man," cried Pomeroy, looking up from where he knelt on the form of the robber. "What?" as the squire stopped short, held speechless at once by anger at the horseman and at the imperius manner in which Pomeroy had addressed him. "Nay, then, if thou art in league with the fellow." And, springing Agilely to his feet, he drew his sword. There was a cry of alarm from Marjorie, who had been watching with interest from the window. Hastily she alighted and made to the assistance of her lover. Something silvery glimmered in her gloved hand.

The youth waved his hand assuringly. "Back, my love," he said. "All is well. There is not the slightest cause for fear. We shall be away again in a moment. Back to the chaise, my dear. Now, sirrah," he went on turning to the dazed Lacy, "truss me his arms and legs, and speedily, or thou shalt feel an inch or more of this blade."

Impulsive as he was, the squire was not a man easily to lose his wits, and he dropped on his knees besides the half stunned rogue. He was wholly delighted with the way things had gone, and he was not in the least disturbed when he found that the man he was binding was not the unfortunate Jenkins. Who he was he neither knew nor cared. It was enough that by the most extraordinary of coincidences someone had taken a hand in the little play and had filled his part to perfection. His respect for the one he was hastening to make his son-in-law went up by leaps and bounds. Pomeroy had not only thrown the highwayman single-handed, but had actually accused the squire of being an accomplice. The richness of the jest was nearly too much for him. How he would roast the youth afterwards.

"He's trussed safe enough now, sir, he said presently, rising to his feet the postillion once more. "What are we to do with him?"

"Leave him by the wayside. We can warn them at the next town, and they must fetch him in. Now to Saddle. Let us be getting along. It may be that we are being followed, and we have no time to waste."

"And the horse, sir?"

"Pest take thee for a brainless idiot. Think'st thou I have come out man catching. Leave the brute as well. Into the saddle with thee ere I prick thy gouty legs into a better show of willingness."

"By the Lord," thought the squire, as the door slammed to, and once more he was rising and falling easily in the saddle. "I had almost better have said yes to his suit at the first, and stayed comfortably at home in bed this cold morning. Was ever such a prank? Here is more of it already than was writ at the start. Mistress Marjorie is likely to be well mated ere the day is out. He's a gallant lad, after all. But who'd have thought he was so hot blooded. If Jenkins does happen to turn up now as like as not I shall be skewered."

Happily for him, Jenkins was far behind, having come to grief in a snow-drift. His non-appearance, however, troubled Lacy little. The incident of the highwayman had stimulated him. Despite his lack of sleep and his long hours in the saddle he was as fresh as a daisy, and ready yet to bubble over with mirth. Was ever such a comedy—a father driving his own daughter to her runaway wedding, and the lover threatening to pink him if he did not go faster? Once or twice he rolled in his saddle in silent laughter. Pest, it was too much to expect a man to keep quiet under the circumstances. He would have given much to laugh aloud. But a matter that touched his pride, helped him to keep himself in check. He had set his mind on doing the journey in ten hours, and by Gad, do it he would. The daredevil in him rose uppermost, and he drove with a recklessness that only skill could excuse. Twice he nearly foundered the chaise, once in taking a corner in a village again in swinging over a bridge. As the axle scraped against the stones there was an angry call, and the young swain, putting his head out of the window, vowed to thrash the postboy if anything of the kind occurred again.

The latter chuckled. He dared not look round, for by this time he was so heated with his exertions that the paint of the scar on his face had run, and he was afraid of being recognized by his daughter. But he had his reply ready.

"There's a chaise coming after us, sir." True enough, he had seen the vehicle ambling out of one of the lanes at the top of the last hill. There was a cry of "My father," and again Pomeroy's head was out of the window, but this time it was to promise the postillion a thrashing if they were caught.

Lacy laughed softly, "On that score at all event's" he said, "my skin's safe. Now I can go at my own pace without trouble from the youngsters, and if I don't fetch it in those ten hours, never put me on horseback again."

Another change of cattle, and they were away on the last stage of their journey. The squire rode as he had never ridden before, and the sweat rolled down his face. The chaise rocked and swung and slithered on the ice-covered road, but through it all that lithe figure kept both the pace and the highway. Twice they missed the ditch by an ace. Once they crashed against a wayside boulder, and for a moment the squire thought that the wheel was gone. But Bateman's chaise, though light was strong, and stood its rough buffeting. A little more than an hour after noon they thundered through Carlisle, to the cheers of such of the inhabitants as were in the street. Post-haste galloping through the town was no uncommon thing in those days, and when the travellers were a young and pretty lady and a handsome gentleman, there could be but one reason for their haste. And so the idlers and the youth of the town would cheer them on their way, then turn to look for the on-coming coach of the irate parent or guardian. And it it was a different reception that the latter frequently got.

Five miles only to gonow,and the time well in hand. The squire, bodily sore, weary, reeking with sweat as he had not done for years, but still game and blithesome, called upon the spent cattle for a final effort. Three miles, two now. One last gallop and with a flourish he drew up at the door of the famous Gretna Green smithy, black, dishevelled, grinning and no little proud of his feat. The smith, doffing his leathern apron the while, hurried to the door. A moment for the party was arranged inside, and Lacy stood by somewhat unsteady on his feet, cap in hand, as the ceremony proceeded. Only once did he open his mouth.

"Who giveth this woman?" asked the smith. Before anyone could stir the postillion stepped forward. He joined the two hands.

"I do." There was something in his tones that made the girl start. White-faced, she glanced hastily at the man, but he stepped back, bowing to hide his face.

It was all over. Hand in hand the wedded couple steped out of the smithy and re-entered the chaise. The postillion swung stiffly into the saddle and drove off to the inn.

The squire was too good a horseman to leave his cattle unattended, and personally saw to them being stalled and fed, so that it was half-an-hour later when the newly-wedded pair, safely esconced in the best parlour, were interrupted by a step. With a hasty exclamation Pomeroy dropped his lady's hand and turned about. In the doorway stood the postillion, still wrapped up to the eyes in coat and muffler.

"Ah!" said the bridgegroom, "is that you, my man?" He pulled out a purse and held it towards the other. "You drove well. Perhaps you will also drink our health?"

The man advanced and took the glass. A voice, well-known to the wedded pair, rang through the room.

"To my son-in-law and daughter." The glass crashed on the floor. Pemeroy, you're a brick."

In astonishment the couple leaped to their feet. With a quick movement the squire shed his coat and muffler, and as he caught the look of amazement on their faces, he dropped into a chair and roared with laughter until the tears ran down his cheeks.

IN VINO VERITAS.

[Dr. J. Fletcher Little, J.P., to move—That the following rule shall be added to those of the club; "No member shall treat another member to intoxicating liquors except when entertaining him at luncheon or dinner."

From the agenda of the general meeting of the National Liberal Club.]

Learn thou, oh lusty Liberal,
Thy party's latest plank:
Thou shalt not ever treat a pal
Upon the Thames's bank.

Not thine amid thy fellow-men
In revelry to sit;
A slip of soda now and then
Is all the rules permit.

If strangers come within thy gates
Lets alcohol be theirs,
And if it gets into their pates
None very vastly cares.

But members of thy noted club
Must know for their own good
That anyone who pays his sub.
A drink may not be stood.

Thou askest me why I extol
This rigid rule, my friend,
When money spent on alcohol
Would swell the dividend.

The road, thou urgest, to success
Would seem to run more smooth
If thou couldst buy a B. and S.
For, well, say Handel Booth.

But let not calculation mar.
Thine hours of well-earned ease
For loyal Liberalism's far
Above such thoughts as these.

Oh, do not kick against the pricks
Of this sagacious rule,
For know thou that in politics
The head should be kept cool.

Whiskey has pow'r to loose the tongue,
A pow'r that's shared by Bass,
And have not old-time sages sung,
"In vino veritas"?

Shrug not thy shoulders nor protest
Against the law, rash youth,
For Liberalism at its best
Doth not encourage truth.

Imagine what might happen if
The stalwarts cocktails bought
And after potions pretty stiff
Said what they really thought.

What would they of the leaders say
Whom publicly they cheer
Did they abandon Perrier
And take to bitter beer?

How would they of thePeople speak
Whom outwardly they serve?
Egged onward by liqueurs antique
From humbug they might swerve.

Deep in the well Truth still should lie
For 'tis not safe to tell:
If Reds would keep their powder dry
They should keep dry as well.

—MOSTYN T. PIGOTT. In the "World."

PUZZLING.

"What puzzles me," said Uncle Sacoks, as he looked up from a book he was consulting, "is this. If a man is standing on the side of a hill or mountain, how is he to settle in his mind whether he is on an aclivity or a declivity? According to my dictionary here, the former is 'a slope up,' and the latter, 'a slope down.' I've never yet seen a slope up that didn't slope down,"

THE WOMAN OF THE WORLD.

IS THE PLAY THE THING?

Wretched woman! From the beginning of things unto this present has she borne the blame for all things. She ate an apple, and ever since has been charged with every imaginable misfortune which has befallen either sex. It always seems to be forgotton that she would never have made that *faux pas* if a male creature in the form of a serpent had not tempted her. Madame Sarah Grand, defending her sex against the charge of cruelty and callousness, because they decorate themselves with fur and feather, pointed out that man, the designer of fashions for his own profit, slew and trapped and then persuaded woman that she must deck herself with his victims. And here is M. Prevost, most alluring of lecturers, laying at the feet of hapless woman the blame of the bad plays which are now produced. The drama counts for nothing, he says; it is dress that weighs down the balance. Women neither desire problems to consider nor good situation to fire the imagination; they want revues of frocks. There must be scenes provided in which there can be a good display of fashions. This may be true of Parisian audiences, but we can emphatically deny the impeachment this side of the Channel. Dress is not the first consideration nowadays, though wherever it is possible one sees no reason whatever why actresses should not be as attractively "turned out" as Fashion will allow. Pleasing as it is to see a woman *bien mise* if she is not clothed suitably to the occasion the very smartest confection fails in its effect, while we can say with perfect assurance that no play which was not worth seeing for itself has ever yet been "dressed" into popularity.

LIBERTY AND EQUALITY.

Portugal, one way and the other, is in the faminine eye at the moment. Its ex-King is a lover, and as such gains added interest, especially as his bride is probably to come among us, thereby adding another Queen to our little list of regal ladies. But the thinking woman's interests in Portugal at this present has been specially roused by the reforms in favour of her sexwhich seem to be the outcome of a Republican Government. The new laws place women on a footing they have never before had in Portugal, and we may be perfectly certain that the weight of their influence will not be thrown on the side of the Party which has not been as considerate to them in the past. This among other things has given woman the right to say whether she will or will not go where her husband leads. If the Senor makes up his mind to live in London, Paris, or Rome, the Senora is no longer compelled to consent to the arrangement. It is, by no means, impossible after this, that Portuguese women will be enfranchised, and we shall see what happens then.

WOMEN TRAVELLERS—

Apropos of feminine freedom and travel Persia is certainly not in the advance guard of progress, since no Persian of any social standing allows his wife to travel abroad. "If a woman saw foreign lands, it would put ideas into her head that are bad for her," we are told in a most entertaining work, *Peeps into Persia*, by the Baroness d'Hermalle,* which would certainly never have been written if such restrictions were laid on women in Belgium to the Legation of which country the author's husband is attached. Travelling in Persia is far from comfortable but one generally finds that women travellers are far more resoureful than men, and very much more observant as a rule. If they venture at all into the "wild," they allow themselves to be daunted by nothing nor do they make much fuss about discomforts. The peeps we get of Persia from thiscleery traveller who does not conceal the fact that you do not get to Teheran or any other place in the land of Omar Khayyam with ease and pleasure, are delightfully varied. She has evidently kept her eyes and ears very wide open, and as Persia is not exactly a holiday resort, we do get some really new impressions from her narrative for she tells us how the women dress—ballet skirts of vivid hue over trousers being *a la mode*?—how it works to be one of a quartette of wives, of street scenes superstitions, education, politics, religious festivals, and social life, of the manner of furnishing Persian houses, which seems to be fearful and wonderful, since one reads of red-plush pianos and drawing-rooms papered with old illustrations from *Punch*! Her description of a Persian dinner-party will convince English hostesses that entertaining even on the largest scale is child's play in this country, and her hotel experiences leave us abundantly satisfied with the poorest efforts of the small seaside Boniface in our native land. Persia as the imagination pictures it, is a land of rose-gardens and bulbuls and lovely maidens most carefully guarded. But the author of this volume tells us that horticulture must have been a very different thing when Hafiz and other Persian poets sang. Scarlet geraniums chiefly attracts the modern Persian gardener, while the fair Zuleika, who covers her face at the sight of a man, perambulates the streets so freely that the *habitues* of Piccadilly Circus might well consider themselves models of virtue in comparison with her.

*Baroness d'Hermalle.

—BACK OF THE BEYOND.

What would the "Early Vics." have thought of a young and good-looking woman trekking in the wilds of Africa? Mrs. Fred Maturin in *Adventures Beyond the Zambesi* describes herself even now as a rebel-woman, because she broke through every family tradition by undertaking an expedition in company with another woman, unmarried, a "soldier man," and a strange young Irishman. However, the woman traveller can venture far afield nowadays without coming to grief, and we. of this period, are surprised at nothing but rather thankful for the entertainment which our intrepid sisters provide for us in the tales of their wonderful adventures and interesting experiences. Mrs. Maturin is a most delightful gossip, with a keen sense of humour, an uncompromising suffragist and a good sportswoman. With pen or rifle she seems to be equally expert. Big game and sport of all kinds were plentiful in the wilds, where she and her lively and resourceful companions spent a most adventurous six months, and her vivid pen so graphically describes the country, the people and the creatures—both small and great—that they slew—and missed—that it is almost as good as a holiday to read her amusing record, which is very fully illustrated with unusually clear photographs. However the pictures are a very long way from being the most graphic part of this volume of travel. It is her lively descriptions which count and keep one excited, diverted, and deeply interested from the moment she got away from civilisation. Whatever our forebears might have thought of such an expedition, it is certain they would have revelled in its record which is as lively a one as has appeared for many aday. Her description of an encounter with a lion is most thrilling, and the sequel leaves one wondering whether the suffragist or the lion was in the greater terror.

KINOPLASTIKON.

I have seen those counterfeit presentments of which I spoke a week or two ago. They are on view at the Scala Theatre, and though I now recognise that at present one cannot send a kinoplastik on representative of oneself to a dance or dinner-party there seems to be no reason to suppose that when the invention is improved upon—as it most assuredly will be—even this will be impossible. It is now in its infancy, yet so perf ect is it even at this early peroid of existence that the figures which appear on the stage have every semblance of life. One would never suppose cinematography had any part in their being. And if these things be done in the green tree of experiment, what may we expect in the dry of future perfection? Go to the Scala Theatre and be amazed, for it is a truely wonderful sight that is to be seen there; but ponder, too, what lies ahead when this marvellous invention is improved upon—"AMBROSIA" in the *World*.

ELDERLY GOLF.

Golf is a game that is deserve dly popular, says a writer in a Home paper who continues: It can be enjoyed alike by the indifferent and the skilled player; in fact, it is doubtful which of the two obtains the greater satisfaction from it. The tyro makes occasional excellent efforts, the result of which would satisfy the most critical and enable him, differ as he may be, to forget his numerous failures. On the other hand, the crack player is at full stretch the whole time, and his few blunders cause him a degree of annoyance that often outweighs his satisfaction. The game can be made as strenuous as one pleases, but in its favour it can be said that considerable muscular exertion is not essential to success, and it may be claimed justly for the game that it is the ideal form of outdoor exercise and recreation for the elderly. There are innumerable instances of the game having been taken up by persons quite advanced in years who not only have derived considerable pleasure and benefit from it, but who also have become very capable players.

The excellent and universal system of handicapping enables to moderate player to compete with the expert to their mutual advantage, and a round of golf is made a friendly contest in which each as an equal chance of success. The social side is an added attraction, and a health point of view, golf is recognised to be of such benefit that it has become a common prescription for the cure and prevention of many of the ills we are heir to. On deciding to take up the game, the first step is to select and join a suitable golf club. There are so many excellent clubs and courses in all parts of the country that this will not be found a difficult matter. The necessary implements have to be procured, and the most satisfactory procedure is to enlist the services of the club professional, who, with his varied experience, is able to appreciate one's physical peculiarities and choose the clubs most suited to the individual. It is a common mistake for the beginner to trust to himself in the choice of his first clubs. He can have but little idea of what is actually required, and in all probability selects those which are quite unsuited to him, and possibly of inferior quality and make. The professional, in his own interests as well as in those of his club member, will do his best, and the biginner starts his golfing career with an important point in his favour. When a player has acquired a fair amount of knowledge of the game and its requirements he may safely venture to choose for himself, but not before. He will develop a style of his own, and will select clubs which he knows now are suited to it in addition to being able to recognise a good club from a bad one.

The beginner is inclined to start with far too many clubs, and will not be content usually with less than a complete outfit. It is an unwise proceeding, and the initial outlay should be restricted as much as possible. A "brassey"—the woodden club with the protective brass sole plate—and an "iron" are quite sufficient for a beginning. A "putter" may be added for use when the need for a little relaxation is felt, and for practice on the lawn at home. Other clubs necessary in the game should be obtained only after a fair amount of proficiency has been acquired with the clubs already in the player's possession, and each additional weapon should be tackled before the following one is purchased and taken in hand. The professional's advice as to the order in which the clubs should be taken up should also be followed.

Tuition should be received from a competent instructor at the very outset. It is most necessary to the late beginner that the essential principles in the golf stroke should be clearly shown and explained to him. It is not possible to realise these important, but hidden, details without such assistance, and the possession of an acquiatance with these underlying principles will enable the beginner to proceed intelligently on correct me thod by which he will be able to improve his play steadily and make the game much more enjoyable and interesting than otherwise would be the case. Many late beginners make a great error in attempting to teach themselves relying on their general knowledge of stick and ball games and on the gratuious advice of friends, who, for the most part are not competent to give advice. In this way novices invite trouble and invariably acquire bad golfing habits that are most difficult to shake off later. By learning to play the many and varied strokes in the game in a correct manner, with appreciation of the correctness, one avoids to a large extent the danger of acquiring faulty methods. The player is also able to appreciate the reasons for a badly-executed stroke and is in a position to rectify matters. Proper tuition at the very outset is of peculiar importance in the case of the late beginner at golf. Sound methods on which a good and reliable game may be built up are adopted and the player is given every chance of becoming really proficient. The beginner is well advised to make an early study of the rules and etiquette of the game, the knowledge and observance of which are so necessary in the interests of all concerned.

MANY HAPPY RETURNS.

Guest—"Delightful party you are having to-night old fellow."

Host—Yes, I am giving it to my wife. It is the seventh anniversary of her 28th birthday."

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R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles, So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

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THE WEEK AT HOME.

FROM THE WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

LONDON, May 1.

MY DEAR MADELEINE,

Life is full of contrasts, which truism was brought home to me when I think of the way I spent Monday—Tuesday this week. On Monday the King reviewed the Guards in Hyde Park, and we edged our way about among the crowd and saw all the fun of the fair. There were a quarter of million other people doing the same, but in an open space, It is wonderful how much can be seen even in a crowd. We were amused to see a group of people with a wonderful device made of two mirrors fitted at correct angles in a long, black, camera-like, contrivance which enabled them to look over the heads of the crowd. With their heads bowed as they looked in the lower mirror, in which the upper mirror reflected the whole scene, they seemed like some curious new sect at prayer. The King passed so near us we could have touched him. He looked as though the world was treating him well, but we felt sorry for the Duke of Connaught who accompanied him. The foreign Military Attachés who rode just behind interested us immensely. They passed like a flock of gay many-coloured birds and we longed to catch them for a moment, and examine them more closely. They were a gorgeous cavalcade and the Japanese Attachés were special objects of interest. Finally came Queen Mary and the little Princess seated in a carriage. We are so used to seeing the Queen modestly attired in subdued colours, that it quite astonished us to see her arrayed in brightest crimson and blue. This was a compliment to the Guards' prevailing colours—but we questioned if a lady's satin hat can ever quite give one a real idea of the tone of a guardsman's cloth coat. However, every one was pleased and we refused to allow ourselves to be discouraged by a continual downpour of rain. Soldiers, soldiers everywhere, red lines, bright with flashing points of boyonets, stirring music, and the roll of drums, unabashed militarism on all sides. We all have different points of view, and I know you don't agree with me about the ideal of a warless world. Well, it won't be in our time, and the Military caste will continue to hold sway.

On the day following the Review, the turn of events brought them into an assembly of the priestly caste. I happened to have to visit Oxford, and I could scarcely find a seat in the train by reason of the presence of a great multitude of Bishops, priests, and deacons, not to mention deans and archdeacons. They were all hurrying to a solemn convocation at Oxford. A serious question has arisen, "May any one not a member of the Church of England be given a Divinity Degree?" I believe the one difficulty is this: if the scope of the Divinity Degree is extended, why should not Budhists and Mahamadans be admitted? As I sat in the train I furtively marked, learnt, and inwardly digested, facts about the priestly caste. How gently they spoke, how refined and learned they seemed, set apart in a way from the coarse rude world. There was a great unity and free-masonry among them, and all the other clergy in my carriage took immense trouble to do proper puja to a bishop who sat next to me. I heard a clergyman confide to an Archdeacon's wife that he had a splendid fruit garden, but, as he always had to take his holiday in the summer, his locum-tenums always got the benefit of the fruit. I suppose clergymen lead happy lives, but when I thought first of soldiers and then of priests, I wondered if I should like to be a small cog-wheel in a big system, and wear a scarlet or black uniform. They must feel a perpetual support from the backing of their system—I felt:—"support or no support let me be a free lance."

I presently found the town of Oxford was alive with colour and that the "writing caste" could do wonderful lines of purple and crimson when they had a full day of their own. Oxford was looking intensely beautiful. Apple blossom wreathed itself about the gardens and all the quadrangles were brimming with flowers. If I could even make myself leave this great Babylon, I believe the "chastened calm" of Oxford would be enchanting. By the way, I went to Oxford in connection with a meeting of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission. I wonder if you will see any thing of their work in the Bombay Presidency. Indian women are in dire need of medical aid and educational facilities and this mission is a very real boon to them.

This is May Day, and one of the most perfect days imaginable. Gentle breezes, bright sunshine, and flowers everywhere. I actually went to May Day Ravels, though they were held at the Globe Theatre and not on a village green. As you know there is a tremendous interest being taken in the revival of English dancing, the youth of England is to be regenerated and village life is to be made ideal. Because young men and maidens are once more to learn modern dancing. It is a good movement and village children dance very gracefully and seem to have an aptitude for the art.

The programme opened with a dance by the village men of Bampton-in-the-Bush. These Bampton Dancers have one of the very few unbroken traditions of dancing, and they dance every Whit-Monday round the village. They wreath their hats with flowers and wear bells tied on strings round their knees. They had never been on the stage before and were rather shy in spite of the fact they were given a mug of beer each before appearing Soon they began to warm up and we all felt immensely interested, for this was the real thing, the English national dance as still is danced, Other country dances were given by girls and young men from an East end settlement. You would have agreed with me in thinking it an excellent thing that these young people should be taught the grace and harmony of motion The movement for the revival of dancing is gradually spreading, and those beautiful old country dances will be taught in every village school in years to come.

I went to get another May Day celebration. This was at the Woman's Hospital in Soho Square. This yearly tea is given by well-known ladies to keep people interested and alive in the hospital. This year Mrs. Kendal was among the ladies who presided at the tea tables, and I must say it is worth going a long way to be given a cup of tea by any one with so much charm and Bohemian as Mrs. Kendal. What a joy she used to give us in the days when she acted! Do you remember her in the "Elder Miss Blossom?" I think Ellan Teary Mrs. Kendal were our favourite actresses, were they not? Talking about actresses I wish I had time to tell you about a wonderful Suffrage Meeting they held in Drury Lane. I do not worry you too much with Suffrage news, but it is just possible that next week I shall be able to tell you how the Suffragettes carried off Mrs. Pankhurst to France in a flying machine. It is believed they will try and do this—"I sometimes think nothing is beyond them."

ROSAMUND.

"UNITED EMPIRE".

The Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute May issue contains much interesting matter. In Editorial notes on the The Naval Question it says.—The Question of the Dominion fleets is discussed and it is pointed out that the recent Admiralty policy differs from that orginated at the Subsidiary Naval Conference in 1909. It pointed out that Colonel Allen, New Zealand Minister of Defence, although then in this country, was apparently not consulted regarding the basing of the Dominions Squadron on Gibralter. Further notes call attention to the depletion of the tropical native labour supply and suggest the calling of an *Internatinal Conference* to consider the question of the conservation of the labour resources of the Tropics and, consequently the protection of the natives from the operations of irresponsible individuals acting in the name of planters or trading corporations. A note calls attention to the offer by a prominent Bristol citizen (Mr. J. T. Lennard, Sheriff of the City) of a central site for a local branch of the Royal Colonial Institute. A paper by Viscount Hythe discusses the problem of Imperial Federation as affected by the question of Defence. Lord Hythe shows the progress towards closer union is being hastened by external pressure and that the question of Overseas participation in the Naval Defence of the Empire is intimately connected with the representation of the Dominions in a central Parliament or Council. Before this Federal Parliament can be established other Parliaments must be formed in the United Kingdom giving (1) A Parliament for Great Britain, (2) Parliaments for England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. The question is discussed by Dr. Parkin, C. M. G., Colonel Allen (Minister of Defence, New Zealand). The Hon. W. A. Holman, (Attorney-General N. S. W.) Lord Selbourne, and Mr. Richard Jebb. The last believes that the whole tendency of National development is against the formation of a Federal Parliament and that the Union of the future will be brought about by an alliance in perpetuity between the Dominions and the Mother Country. In an article on the Development of British Guiana, Mr. C. Sandbach Parker calls attention to a little known portion of the British Empire, directs notice to the inadequate labour supply, suggests the introduction of South European settlers on the plan adopted in Brizil, and asks for a loan from the Imperial Government to aid in the develpment of the Colonial resources. In an article on Old Cape Colony, Mr. P. Evans Lewin describes the social state of the Colony in the pre-British days calls attention to the slave code in force, and to the artistic taste displayed by the Dutch in their domestic architecture. Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge discusses the pioneer work performed by Sir John Colomb in Imperial Defence, and points out that Sir John Colomb advocated proposals that have since been adopted. Admiral Bridge particularly urges the futility of expecting passive works of defence (i.e., by the increase of the Home Army, or by other means), to give the Navy any greater freedom of action than it now possesses. The free action of the Fleet depends upon other factors. Mrs. A. R. Colquhoun praises the great work accomplished by Sir Stanford Raffles in placing outposts of the British Empire in Further India in spite of the opposition of the Imperial Authorities and the half-hearted support of the East India Company. To Raffles we owe Singapore.

WHY HE MOVED.

Johnson had been living in the house for less than a week, when he took the key back to the agent, and said that he was leaving as he couldn't live there any longer.

"What's wrong?" demanded the agent. "Isn't the house good-enough for you?"

"It's too good, mister," was the reply. "That's just it—it's too good."

"Too good, ! What do you mean?"

"Well, the wall is weeping for the sins of the room, which, being jerry-built and teetotal, takes nothing but water. Every chimney is a non-smoker In fact," concluded Johnson, with a sob, that "ouse ain't no place for an ordinary sinner to live in."

SHE PUT 'EM AWAY.

There had been a dinner party the night before, and the first thing the hostess did next morning was to visit the kitchen to see how the new maid had progressed with getting things ship-shape after the household upheavel.

"Mary," she said, "where are those cakes and things I asked you to attend to last night? I cannot find them."

"Sure, mum,', replied the servant, a pleased smile lighting her face, "yez towld me to put 'em away, and so I did, mum, and enjoyed thim foine!"

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NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

"LONDON LAVENDER" by E. V. LUCAS:—

Mr. E. V. Lucas is not unlike the brook. Other authors come and go, or they take a year or two off and appear again after a longish interval, but the sparkling stream of Mr. Lucas's "entertainments," and the genial flow of his observations on men and things never ceases. Two or perhaps three times a year we realise that it is still on tap, and no one who has ever dabbled in the stream could possibly wish it to cease. Mr. Lucas is so wise, so witty, so kindly, that we could no more wish to see the last of him, than we could turn out of doors, before he wished to go, a whimsical sympathetic and courteous guest. It is a privilege to know him. The longer he stays the better pleased we shall be, and far from him be that dreaded hour when a young woman will rise and offer him her seat for his strap in the two-penny Tube. If Charles Lamb had written thirty stories, instead of two volumes of essays, and had always remained sober and master of his tongue in the company of his fellows, he might have passed for a strong elder brother of Mr. Lucas. They have the same immense curiosity about London, with all her quips and her cranks and her jollity, the same delight in their fellowmen, the same joy in a fun, and the same unstudied interest in all the topics of the hour.

The topics in "London Lavender" are folk-music and dancing (the title of the book is taken from the cry of the lavender-sellers) the cinema shows, and the ingenius way in which films are faked, the Zoo, the Derby, and betting habits generally, and for human interest, the habits of the younger generation of those slightly married men and women, who find houses and children such a bore that they prefer to live in rooms or hotels with a dog or two to unite them in a living bond. There are also in the present volume an excellent "ghost" story and best of all a legend of the rape, and return of a valuable picture belonging to the National Gallery. If only one could hope that Mr. Lucas's prophetic and sympathetic soul had divined the reason for the theft and the method of the return of Leonardo's *Gioconda*! Then might she yet on some magical morning float up from the subterranean depths unknown of a Metropolitan Left Luggage Office, to adorn her old place in the Louvre.

But it does not really much matter what Mr. Lucas writes about. It is the way he does it that matters. He can exhibit any slides he pleases as long as he holds the pointer himself. We get the impression of one who has not so much spent his life talking like most of us, till talk degenerates into the crackling of thorns under a pot, as of one who has gone about listening with a whimsical tolerant smile on his lips, interpreting and making allowance. Thus of the two ultra-refined landladies who, after forty years' experience were still apologising for taking in boarders, the worst he finds to say is that "if some of God's creatures have brains like dried peas and no imagination at all, the best of us are not so very wonderful". Of a fellow lodger's magnificent but abortive crusade to keep a genteel terrace open to the ministrations of a one-legged organ-grinder, he remarks when the notice board forbidding street music is finally erected "the crusade is the thing: not the result of it." But questions hardly do him justice. It is the humourous kindness of the writing that make you feel, as you read, that you have acquired a friend, and it is a kindness which, to quote once more "is special to yourself if you know what I mean."

"GITANJALI" By RABINDRANATH TAGORE.—A collection of prose translations made by the author from the original Bengali with an introduction by W. B. Yeats:—

When a poet has an audience of thousands, running perhaps into millions, when an epoch can be described as his epoch, when those who known him only in translation yet write themselves down as his humble disciples, it is time for the mere outsider to be taking some account of his doings. We can pretend to no esoteric knowledge of Rabindranath Tagore's extraordinary persuasive writings, but when the poet himself takes the trouble to translate his poems into English, it is open to us to form some sort of rude western notion of the value of his writing. In fact, if we remember the old saying that the writer of a nation's songs is the maker of that nation's history, and at the same time realise the extent to which Tagore's songs are gripping the imagination of his fellow countrymen, the invitation offered by *Gitanjali* amounts almost to a command. When from north to south, from east to west, the songs are passing from ear to ear, from mouth to mouth, when they are being sung in the fields and chanted on the rivers, even the most prosaic Westerner may well want to know what it is all about. Till they were translated, only a few Europeans could form any idea of their value. Now some faint and fare-off echo of their melody can reach many ears. Mr. Tagore must himself have entertained the hope that their music would carry from one language into another, across the wide that separates East and West; else why translate them? Anyway he has thrown this tiny bridge across the gulf and it is for us to attempt the crossing.

Shorn of their musical setting, and of the cadences of their first inspiration, these poems are like violets seen through glass or a corpse from which the spirit has fled. Yet even in this spectral, attenuated, form much loveliness remains to them, and we can still see what manner of things they were meant to be. The emotional atmosphere is gone to a great extent; but the shell and outline of the thought are left. The thoughts are thoughts about rain, rivers, and starlight, the splendour of life, and the splendour of death, love like a sword, and the presence of a great mystery. They might be classified as love-poems, nature poems, and poems of religious experience; but each class would run into the other, for it is not always possible to distinguish whether the person addressed is one loved woman or the soul of beauty, a delicate delight in Nature runs through them all, and still more each poem has some sort of religious content. The poet's delight in Nature shows itself in many ways. He is sensitive to sounds and scents as well as to things that meet the eye. He hears water running through the dark, and notices the scent coming from the bend of the road. He almost violently asserts that deliverance is not for him in renunciation; God even pours for him fresh draughts of wine of various colours and fragrance, filling his earthern vessel to the brim.

"My world will light its hundred different lamps with thy flame and place them before the altar of thy temple. No, I will never shut the doors of my senses. The delights of sight, hearing, and touch, will bear thy delight."

He will make life rich that death may be rich too. He will set before his guest, Death, the full vessel of his life, and will never let him go with empty hands. It sounds almost like R. L. Stevenson's

"Gladly I lived and gladly died
And I laid me down with a will."

Tagore too ends on the cheerful note that having loved life so much, he knows he will love death as well.

Of the love-poems perhaps the most beautiful is that of the woman who finds that her lover has bequeathed to her not the rose-wreath that he wore on his neck, no flowers, nor spice, nor box of perfumed water, but only his sword for her adornment, flashing like a flame, heavy as a bolt of thunder, so that for her there is no more coyness, nor sweetness, no more weeping, and waiting in corners, but only strife and a burden of pain and the crossing of death with life.

Certainly in spite of their delicacy and the extremely fugitive and evanescent nature of their charm; there is something about Rabindranath Tagor's poetry that carries even into an alien tongue and the silent pages of a printed book. How much hence must be the joy of those who hear it to passionately vibrating music in the rhythms in which the thoughts first took shape in the poet's brain.

"MIXED GRILL." by W. PETT RIDGE.—As *Punch* wisely remarked what one likes about Mr. Pett Ridge is his Pett Ridgidity. He always writes like himself. There is always the same saltness and sting about the atmosphere in which he saunters. He never forgoes the special Pett Ridgean twist or kink in the story. Just when you think you have got the hang of the story, you find you have got the wrong hang. It happens not to be the capital joke you took it for, but a sorrowful little tale of a broken heart; or the dupe of the story proves to be the only man who really saw the point, or the jolly little nipper to whom your heart went out was real an embryo criminal of a peculiarly disgusting meanness of disposition. The writing is all the time sparkling, absurd, merry, and somewhere in each story there is an unexpected turn or shock, so that *Mixed Grill* is really not so much a plateful of solid meat, all of which you may not like and any of which you can leave if you don't care for it, as a spicy cake containing in addition to its other ingredients a ring, and a thimble and a threepenny bit on which your teeth may close at any moment.

Take, for instance, the story of the little boy who went to a party and fell in love with the funniest man there because "he and I were about the only grown-ups." It appears to be only the story of one of those serious and delightful friendships between a child and an unusually sensible grown-up, till suddenly the grown-up very unexpectedly and unsensibly kisses the boy, and after he had gone, his mother wanted to know exactly where the conjurer had kissed him, and for some moments pressed her lips to the place. Or take that other story with a queer twist in it *Slow Recovery*. The point seemed to be that a whole village of yokels, all except Mr. Banks, the draper, had with one accord combined to hoodwink the stranger lady from town as to the whereabouts of her lost dog Fuzzy, which they kept in safe hiding till they had worked up the reward offered to £2. And all the time it was Mr. Banks, the draper, who had hoodwinked the village, and who gave back the lost dog for nothing, or nothing but a kiss blown from a departing railway train.

If there are any so unlucky as not to know already Mr. Pett Ridge's method, these examples will give them a tent of the pleasant state of titillation in which he constantly keeps his readers. It is stimulating to know that at every page in the book you may be falling into an ingeniously laid trap. There are fifteen stories in all, and the final surprise is in the last line of the last story, but be careful even there, for it is the story of a hero who was not really a hero. In the famous words of the Carnegie. Heroes' Trust, "heroes should be given another chance whatever their antecedents". Mr. Pett Ridge knows that little piece of wisdom too, and he is capable of a joke in the printer's foot-note of the last page.

"ESSAYS IN BIOGRAPHY" by Charles Whibley. (Constable.)—Wit, great learning, easily worn and never pedantically displayed, and remarkable skill in presentation distinguish Mr. Whibley's new volume of essays. Here is no careless workman, but a very master, and all who love good literature will find in this book constant delight, for here they are certain of freshness and vivacity.

Were it only for the amusing story of the famous Scottish scholar, Buchanan, it would be worth reading. When told by his doctors that, if he abstained from wine, he might live five or six years, whereas if he continued to drink he could not hold out more than three weeks, he replied with scorn: "Get you gone with your prescriptions and your course of diet, and know that I would rather live three weeks and be drunk every day than six years without drinking wine." And we learn that he acted up to his resolution, and, in spite of the medical profession ordered in a hogs-head of "Graves" which he emptied before his decease.

Of Sir Thomas Overbury, who perished by poison in the Tower through one of the darkest crimes that marked the reign of James I., we are given a vivid sketch which brings back the very spirit of that forgotton age. His enemies had sore work to finish him off. One of them complains that he had swallowed as many poisons as would poison twelve men, and yet that he seemed little the worse. There is more than a touch of pathos in Overbury's cry of despair from his prison: "'Tis not the close air, but the apprehension of the place that hurts me."

Yet another figure whom Mr. Whibley has rescued from the dry-as-dusts is John Tiptoft, "Earl of Worcester, accomplished scholar, munificent patron of learning, and the Butcher of England." He was set by Edward IV to execute the King's justice upon his enemies, and he discharged his task with terrible ruthlessness. He imported, in fact, a strange gusto into the work of killing men. But his spirit had in it something of the heroic, and when his own turn came to move in one of those grim processions to Tower Hill, "he took his death full patiently."

Stow, the Admirable Critchen, Margaret, Duchess of Newcastle, and Sir Thomas Browne, that master of sonorous English, are among the other subjects of these perfect essays. Of the "Hydriotaphia" of the last, and its finest chapter, Mr. Whibley says with little exaggeration, "only Shakespeare has achieved this pomp of phrase, this universality of thought."

"NELSON IN ENGLAND."—By E. HALLAM MOORHOUSE. (Chapman and Hall.) Miss Moor house, who has already won distinction as an authority on Nelson's life, gives the public in this volume an attractive and interesting study of Nelson's home life during the years he spent in England, and an account of the places most closely connected with that life.

It is a book which will appeal to a wide public, and which the careful student of Nelson will find valuable. It is illustrated by reproductions of rare prints and portraits, including two Nelson portraits, one of which has never before been given to the public, and the other of which is of great interest, supposing that its authenticity is certain, showing Nelson as a midshipman.

The diligence of Miss Moorhouse has rescued for us what is perhaps the only epitaph that Nelson wrote, on his subordinate officer, Parker, killed in the attack on the invasion flotilla at Boulogne—the "dear little Parker" of his tender letters. It is still to be seen in St. George's Churchyard, Deal, and it runs:—

"This stone is the record of a hero's fame,
Whose youth and valour glowed with virtues."
A nation bows with tears,
The flower of valour withered with its bloom.

After all such a book was wanted. Nelson's feeling for England, as Miss Moorhouse writes, "in those years of the Great War, must have been closer more passionate than any we now know. Upon that oasis of an idealised England, Napoleon's threats broke in vain—and of the seamen guarding this home peace none held it more nearly to their hearts than Nelson."

"QUEBEC: THE LAURENTIAN PROVINCE."—By BECKLES WILLSON. (Constable.) In presenting the case for the French-Canadian, Mr. Beckles Willson has rendered a valuable service to both England and Canada. He is a native of Montreal and is acquainted at first hand with the conditions he describes. Though an Anglo-Canadian by birth, he is a discriminating-admirer of French-Canadian ideals, and his reputation on both sides of the Atlantic entitles him to be heard with respect.

The picture he draws is singularly attractive. Of Norman and Breton descent, the French-Canadian cherishes a passionate affection for the language, literature, traditions, and religion of his Mother-country—not the Republican and irreligious France of the twentieth century, but the France of Jeanne d'Arc, of Henry IV. and Louis XIV. Frenchmen—Cartier, Champlain, La Salle, Frontenac, Montcalm, and many another hero—laid the foundations of Canada, and he is rightly proud of them.

This attachment to the Mother-country does not diminish his loyalty to the flag which has sheltered him. He is a French-Canadian, not a Frenchman. His devotion is founded on more than sentiment: deeply rooted in his mind is the conviction that his language is not merely a bond cementing together all French-Canadians; it is also a barrier against the vulgar materialism which he thinks threatens to engulf the American continent. The Church, which enjoys in French Canada, a position scarcely equalled by it occupied in Spain at the height of the Inquisition, naturally encourages this view, "La Langue est la sauvegarde de la Foi."

Nor will anyone after reading Mr. Willson's tribute to her energy in the promotion of thrift, self-reliance, scientific agriculture, and exploration, deny her right to the opinion. Sincerity, simplicity, and courtesy, which are instinctive in every French-Canadian, are of more account than dollars. This attitude of mind is, whether it be labelled *rouge* or *bleu*, eminently conservative; it mistrusts all changes calculated to swamp its peaceful ideals in the hustling activity of Anglo-American civilisation, and the solidity of the French-Canadian vote makes it an important factor in Canadian policy.

A YOUNG LADY.—By HORACE W. C. NEWTE. (Chatto and Windus.)

If you have ever run into London from the Eastern Countries, you must haves huddered at the rows upon rows of small houses all alike which some eight or ten miles from Liverpool-street, give warning that the great city is near. You have probably wondered what sort of people live in them. Read Mr. Horace Newte's latest story and you will know.

Mr. Newte is our suberban Zola. With patient, painstaking art he builds up a solid picture of a lower middle-class community. It is not a picture to make one any prouder of humanity, but yet there are rays of sunshine lighting up the murk. He does not make the mistake of supposing that because the ideals of this community are, according to other standards, drab, their dwellings ugly, their lives colourless, that they are any less happy than other communities. It is not a gloomy picture at all. Many of the people we meet are pleasant acquaintances, and even the least attractive show that their characters have redeeming features.

His "young lady" has a fresh charm which makes one very fond of her. She is a rebel by instinct against the fetish of "selectness" which Woodbridge worships, but it is a long time before she lets her instinct be her guide. The "local situation" hypnotises and almost engulfs her. The four hundred pages of an unusually long novel depict her unconscious struggle against it, and they are so unusually interesting that one is sorry when they come to an end.

CROWN PRINCE RUDOLPH'S SUICIDE.

It is twenty-four years since Europe was shocked by the news of the sudden death at Meyerling of the Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, and then horrified by the gradual leaking-out of the truth about it.

The unhappy young man was found shot through the head; with him was a girl of aristocratic Viennese family, who had also died from a bullet-wound. It was clearly his hand which had fired. The cause of the crime remained obscure, but it was generally attributed to the pangs of a hectic love affair and the strain of insanity running through the Hapsburg family.

Now, in a book published to-day, "My Past," by the Countess Marie Larisch (Nash, 10s. 6d. net), a fresh explanation is offered. The countess is a daughter of Duke Ludwig of Bavaria, brother to the Empress of Austria, who was murdered by a madman in Switzerland. He renounced his rights and married an actress. His daughter was recognized by the Courts of Vienna and Munich, and they came to regret it, for it was she who took the girl murdered at Meyerling to the Crown Prince's apartments in the royal palace whence he sent her away to his shooting-box in the forest.

The Countess Larisch declares that she had no idea of his intention, but it was, to say the least, indiscreet of her to act as she did, and the view taken of her behaviour may be judged from the refusal of her aunt, the Empress, up to then her kind friend, to have anything more to do with her. For her own sake, the sake of her relations, and the sake of common decency, it would have been better that the Countess Larisch should have held her tongue about the squalid episode in which she was concerned. Having resolved or been persuaded, to provide materials for a book, she had to give some excuse for breaking silence. The excuse she offers is that she can "disclose the secret of Meyerling."

A MELODRAMATIC PLOT.

This secret (she avers) is that the Crown Prince was plotting to separate Hungary from Austria, and to seize the Hungarian throne; that his plot was discovered; and that he killed himself in fear of his father's anger. It sounds unlikely enough, and the evidence by which the suggestion is propped up—a steel box of documents, a countersign, a mysterious cloaked stranger—seems to us to belong to the region of melodrama The only person whom the Countess Larisch can cite as having shared the Crown Prince's secret is, his brother, the Archduke John, who disappeared many years ago as "Johann Orth."

The story is scarcely likely to be accepted as an explanation of the Crown Prince's motive. Most people will be inclined to call it preposterous. Apart from this, the book tells us little about the affair that we did not know before, and nothing that we ever wish to hear again.

For the rest, the countess fills her pages with gossip, mostly unkind about the eccentricities of the Royal Families of Austria and Bavaria. We hear once again how the Empress took warm baths of olive oil to supple her figure, and wore masks of raw veal over her face at night to benefit her complexion. We have repeated at length the insanities of King Ludwig and King Otto of Bavaria, made the more painful, because it is a relative who dwells upon them. We read statements about living persons of which the libellous nature is equalled by their bad taste. One in particular about the Archduke Franz Ferdinand ought never to have been permitted. To attack a royal prince, through his wife, is monstrous. The book, we are sorry to say, reflects no credit upon anyone concerned in its production.

"GROWING PAINS"—By IVY LOW. (Heinemann.) This really noteworthy first novel traces the mental development of a girl from infancy to early womanhood. G Gertrude was awake early and acquired a habit of introspection that will, we imagine, pursue her through a married life that promises rather well. Her progress to the safe refuge of Man was full of heart-searchings, and her confessions, though knowing in a way, are yet charmingly ingenuous.

The scene of the story is laid round about Kensington High-street, and we catch illuminating glimpses of a certain crowd of middle-class young people, more or less of the artistic-intelligent gang, but, by no means, precious, and sometimes vulgar. Gertrude's growing pains bothered her considerably, but her sense of fun and her native wholesomeness of mind kept her on the right lines. It is just its humour that puts this amiable chronicle of girlhood on the right plane, and makes it quite a valuable contribution to feminine psychology. We hope that Miss Low will continue her researches. They explain much.

"STELLA MARIS"—By W. J. LOCKE. (Lane.).—By this new tale of his Mr. Locke definitely proclaims himself a "popular novelist." It will delight regular patrons of the circulating library. It is long, it is sentimental, it is "twopence coloured," and, therefore, quite unlike life. There are definitely good characters and definitely bad ones, and their doings are related with an absence of humour which is a strange and disconcerting feature of Mr. Locke's new and "popular" style.

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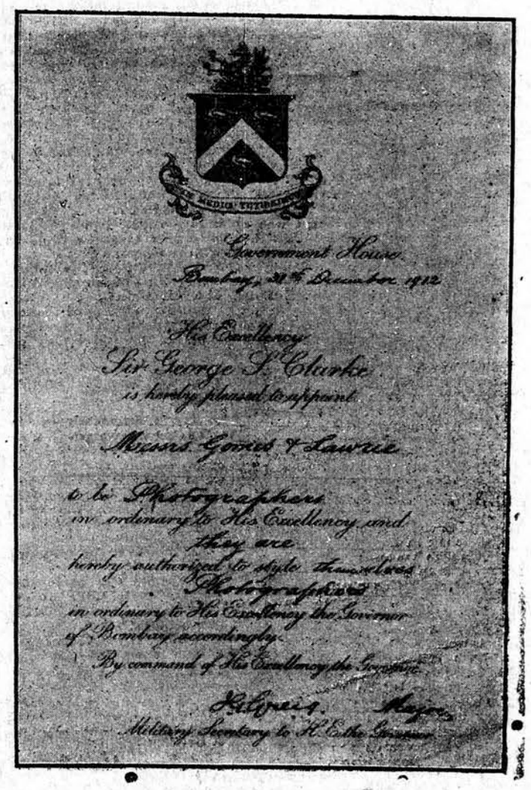
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His Excellency
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Messrs Gomez & Lawrie
to be Photographers
in ordinary to His Excellency and they are
hereby authorized to style themselves
Photographers
in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor
of Bombay accordingly.
By command of His Excellency the Governor
Military Secretary to H.E. the Governor

THE MAY MAGAZINES.

The 'Cornhill Magazine' for May contains the customary instalments of 'Michael Ferrys' by Mrs. Henry de la Pasture (Lady Clifford) and 'Thorley Weir' by Mr. E. F. Benson. Miss M. Betham-Edwards contributes a second sketch 'From an Islington Window.' 'Farmer Jeremy and his Ways' is a study of an almost traditional type of John Bull by Professor L. P. Jacks. The gradual change in type and character of John Bull is also discussed with a light touch in 'Our national Complexion' by Mr. Frederick Boyle. Natural Science is represented by 'The Perception by Light in Plants' by Mr. Harold Wager, F.R.S. The Ven. Archdeacon W. H. Hutton contributes a biographical sketch of 'James Gairdner' the historian. 'Concerning Crocodiles' is an Indian sketch by Shelland Bradley. Short stories are 'Hil' by Miss M. Edith Durham and 'A Broken Reed' by Miss V. H. Friedlaender, while Mr. John Foster contributes some spirited verse under the title 'Civis Romanus Sum.'

THE SOLDIER'S END.

I'm tried . . . I doot I'm by wi't
Well 'man canna' pick and choose;
He gets his Magersfonteins just as sure as Waterloos.
Though dregs mak' bitter drinkin' after birlin' at life's wine.
And no Westminister Abbey waits a corporal o' the Line,
Though never blink o' fortune lichts the 'common' soldiers' way,
And ony healthy navvy can mak' thrice my rate o' pay;
Though life was no a pic-nic i' my years ayont the seas,
And nerves got thrawn wi' dodgin' Fuzzy snipers an' disease.
Though exile racks the heart-strings—Lord! I'm cruel leagues away
Fra' where the North Sea rollers crumble white alang Spey Bay;
Though build aye rins the thickest where the Highland bonnet weaves,
And, far away, my comrades sleep in quiet nameless graves.
Though soon, ower soon, the muster will be called without my name.
(I'll get a firin' party and, they'll send my medals hame!)
Yet could I be the chooser, I would gang the road again,
The road that has no ending, but is never trod in vain.

From 'Civis Romances Sum' in the Cornhill Magaziene for May.

THE REWARD FOR KILLING A MONSTER.—'Sir,' came the voice of the little Head Clerk beside me, 'the reward may be anything your honour pleases up to and including rupees fifty.'

'This surely is about as big as you ever get, isnt' it?' 'I asked, feeling that it was impossible to imagine anything on the same lines, outside a museum of prehistoric monsters, on a much larger scale.

'Sir,' he replied quickly and with something of mild reproach in his voice 'it is not according to the size of the crocodile that the reward is given. The question for your Honour's decision is whether this crocodile is a man-eater or only man eating.'

For a moment I was puzzled. One plays many parts in one's capacity as a Magistrate in India, but how to decide whether a crocodile was a man-eater? Still more how to decide between a man-eater, and one that is only man-eating?

'Man-eater or only man-eating?' I repeated vaguely, feeling that both must be much the same from the man-eaten point of view. 'What is the difference?'

My little Head Clerk paused for a moment as if reheargai his reply. Then he delivered himself with his usual deliberation.

'Sir,' he said slowly, 'there is a great difference. A man-eater is one that eats humans habitually; a man-eating crocodile is one that eats them only very occassionally as it were by accident.'

I hid a smile as the distinction dawned upon me. The man-eater deliberatively sought out men. The man-eating merly did not refuse them if they happened to come along. But there still remained the difficulty of deciding which this particular crocodile might be. I turned again be to the little Head Clerk for guidance.

'What we find in the stomach will infallibly prove,' he said. It is necessary that we have it opened in the presence or the Assistant-Surgeon.'

I was somewhat relieved when I was assured that it was by no means expected of me that I should be present at the operation. A note to the Assistant-Surgeon was all that was required. He would inform me what were the 'contents of the interior,' as the Head Clerk with unwonted delicacy put it.

Half an hour later came back the following note from the Assistant-Surgeon:

'Honoured Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint your Honour with the contents of the crocodile kindly submitted by your Honour—one female skull much mangled one smaller ditto intact (probably female child's): one female thigh-bone: two small silver anklets and one bracelet belonging to small-made woman or child (female): and much human hair, also undoubtedly female.

Yours Honour's humble servant,
(Sd.) GURUDAS SEN,
Assistant-Surgeon.

The 'contents of this interior' seemed to me to make the caselookblack against that crocodile. He could hardly have swallowed all that 'as it were by accident.' My little Head Clerk however, thought otherwise.

'The haul is insignificent. We often find much more,' he said, running his eye over the list of human contents with something of contempt. 'Besides,' he added in a tone that implied a still poorer opinion of the crocodile, 'nothing appertaining to a man has been found inside it. The practice is that the full reward of rupees fifty is only given when male remains are found inside, less for women, and still less for children.'

I smiled inwardly at the graduated scale which was so typically Indian, or perhaps one should say Eastern, for does not the Chinaman in case of danger rescue first the man and men-children and then the women and girls, Eastern women, having not yet demanded equal rights with men? Worth considerably less than their lords and masters in life, they do not rise in value even when eaten by a crocodile.—*From 'Concerning Crocodiles', by Shelland Bradley, in the 'Cornhill Magazine' for May.*

GAIRDNER THE ARCHIVIST.

Gairdner came to his documents not, like Stubbs and Gardiner, or Maitland, from without. He did not go and hunt for them, or read them where he knew they might be found, because he was studying a particular period of history with a view to writing about it. He wrote, little by little, the history of a reign because it was his business to read all the documents about it.

That was the work of the years from 1876, when the first volume of the Calendars that bore Gairdner's name came out, to 1910, when the first part of the twenty-first volume was published. He had been concerned with the whole work from the fifth volume. It has been calculated that in this great storehouse the number of documents calendared was more than a hundred thousand; and all these passed under the eye, practically all the abstracts were the work of Gairdner himself. This alone would have been enough for most men, even the keenest of students. It was not nearly enough for Gairdner. If it had never been done at all he would still have rendered services to English history superior to those of any of the contemporaries except perhaps Stubbs and Gardiner. Like the former, he was an editor in the Rolls Series, bringing out 'Memorials of Henry VII.' in 1858, and a few years later 'Letters and Papers of the Reigns of Richard III and Henry VII.'; like the latter he was an editor for the Camden Society, producing two volumes on the fifteenth century, and others, I think, later. Then he edited, and thirty years later revised his edition of the 'Paston Letters.' He was at his best there. Some absured persons have said that he had no sense of humour. No one who knew him, and no one who read his notes on those extraordinary Pastons, could think that. In the three volumes in which that unique collection of evidence bearing on the country life of the fifteenth century was at last made accessible and intelligible to readers, Gairdner had the opportunity of penetrating into every domestic detail of the history of an ordinary upper-class family in an out-of-the-way part of the England, their loves and hastes, their dinners and washing, their chapels and their bed-chambers, their friends and their dependants; and most amply he availed himself of it. Thus he not only gave to English people a complete picture of an obscure age, drawn by a contemporary hand and cleaned by an expert, but he was able to prepare himself for his study of the Reformation by a through knowledge of the kind of people who needed to be reformed, who led the moment, and whose very ordinary ideas were carried in it to success.—*From 'James Gairdner' by W. H. Hutton, in the Cornhill Magazine' for May.*

POINTS OF VIEW.

WHAT PEOPLE ARE SAYING.

PEOPLE OF ONE IDEA.

"It is easy to die for an idea if you have only one idea," said a witty American.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

The man in the street is not the same as the man at the street corner.

IF FAITH—

"If faith can remove blisters, why should it not remove mountains?" asks Prof. Hobhouse in the book reviewed on our first page. He looks for an answer apparently from the faith healers.

HAT SYMBOLS.

"If Housing Commissioners are appointed, Mr. John Burns will take up his hat and walk out of his office. Unfortunately for Mr. John Burns," says the "Saturday Review," "all that such a denouement would induce social reformers throughout the country to do with their hats would be to throw them into the air."

IF ONLY!

I forget which of Sir Joshua's portraits is signed on the hem of the gown, in token that the courtly painter was the lady's most humble servant," writes Oliver Onions in the "Fortnightly Review." "I believe it is the Siddons; but Ospovat, the artist, knew, and remembered it in the happiest of apologies. He trod one evening on a lady's dress; the lady's going forward was arrested; she turned; and then said Ospovat:

"'If only it had been a signature—like Sir Joshua's!'"

SMOKE OUT OF PLACE.

"Sir Arthur Pinero has suggested smoking in theaters, and the public is after him full cry," says the "Saturday Review." "This is not a quarrel between smokers and non-smokers. It is a quarrel between people who realise there is a difference between a theatre and a music hall, and people who do not. We do not believe that 'legitimate' drama is going to be ousted—that the theatre will become a sort of music hall, or that the music hall will become a sort of theatre. The play-going habit is quite distinct from the music hall habit; and the symbol of this distinction is smoking. Sir Arthur Pinero will not carry his point. If he did, he would be carrying the point of his own extinction."

A MAD BUSINESS.

A severe criticism of the new policy of arming our merchantmen is made by a shipowner in the "Daily News."

"So far as arming British liners to protect our food supplies from overseas is concerned, I need only point out that the vast bulk of our food is brought in by 'tramps.' Are they to be armed also? The diplomacy of a choleric tramp skipper, with guns and a grievance, might precipitate a big war, while Sir Edward Grey was shaving. It's a mad business, and a retrograde one, taking us back to the bad days of pirates and privateers."

The first merchantman to be armed is the "Aragon," of the Royal Mail Line.

TWO TOPICS IN ROME.

Dr. James Stalker says that "two topics are filling the public ear in Rome at present—the illness of the Pope and the Constantine celebrations."

"The Constantine Commemoration, he says in the "British Weekly," "which commenced a fortnight ago, will go on till the end of the year. On the church doors there are large notices, headed 313-1913, in which it is told, in eloquent terms, how, on the former date, the Emperor Constantine put an end to the persecutions, and established Christianity as the religion of the State; and then the faithful are called upon, sixteen hundred years afterwards, to celebrate this event."

A RICH MAN'S RELIGION.

"The opening passages of Mr. Morgans will ring with the notes of fierce challenge to the invasions of modern thought, says the "Nation," apropos of his statement on "The Blessed Doctrine for Complete Atonement for Sin."

"Not only has the doctrine of Atonement, to which he attributes such definite worth, ceased to be the living principle of modern Christianity," says the "Nation," but we venture to assert that, if Mr. Morgan himself had ever had the time or inclination to submit it to the touchstone of his freee moral feeling, it could never have survived that test. Modern Christianity no longer builds upon the foundation of a single historic act of substituted sacrifice. It is the life, not the death, of Jesus that feeds much of the operative faith of modern Christianity.

MAY IS BUILDING HER HOUSE.

May his building her house. With apple blooms
She is roofing over the glimmering rooms;
Of the oak and the beech hath she builded its beams,
And, spinning all day at her secret looms,
With arras of leaves each wind-swayed wall
She pictureth over, and peopleth it all
With echoes and dreams,
And singing of streams.

. . . .

May is building her house. From the dust of things
She is making the songs and the flowers and the wings;
From October's tossed and trodden gold
She is making the young year out of the old;
Yea! out of winter's flying sleet
She is making all the summer sweet,
And the brown leaves spurned of November's feet
She is changing back again to spring's.

—Richard le Gallienne, in *Harper's Magazine.*

COMPETITIVE COMMERCIALISM.

"The heartbreaking accident at Neuilly by which Isidora Duncan's children and their nurse were drowned was really an accident of competitive commercialism," says the "Statesman". "The motor-car is still horribly dangerous in respect of the possibility of forgetting to disengage the driving gear before starting the engine with the cranking handle.

"Now it happens that an English engineer—Mr. Brooks, of Letchworth—invented a simple device to make it impossible for the starting handle to be engaged unless the change-speed lever is in the neutral position. The cost was anything from £8 to about quarter that sum, according to the scale of manufacture; but not a single firm could be induced to apply it as a standard fitting. They were too busy cutting down cost and advertising as improvements changes which were not improvements at all, but simply cheapenings. Result last week: three people drowned under poignantly distressing circumstances, a car worth some hundreds of pounds wrecked, and fifteen shillings saved. Our system is full of such bargains."

"THE HOUND OF HEAVEN."

Some astonishing facts are given about the sales of Francis Thompson's amazing poem, "The Hound of Heaven." His publishers write to the "Bookseller" about a statement that Masefield's "Everlasting Mercy" was the most widely circulated poem of these days.

"Splendid as Mr. Masefield's success has been, we doubt if it nears the fifty thousand of 'The Hound of Heaven,' thirty thousand of which have been sold in the last two years. Moreover, 'The Hound' is one of the chief attractions of Thompson's 'Selected Poems,' which are now in their twentieth thousand.

"Perhaps your readers will be interested to know that Thompson was at one time a collector for a West End bookshop! The story of this, and of many another strange avocation for a mystical poet, will be found in the 'Life of Francis Thompson,' by Mr. Everard Meynell, which is now in the printers' hands."

PROFESSIONALISING THE FRENCH ARMY.

"The French Minister of War hoped to rush the Three Years' Service Bill through Parliament in a few days. He has been disappointed, and the first result of the lengthier deliberation on which the Chamber insists is that the Minister as practically thrown over his own Bill to take up another drafted by Messrs. Reinach and Montebello, two Deputies.

"The characteristic feature of this latter Bill is the proposal to make good the deficiency in numbers by inducing conscripts who have served their term to re-engage, it may be for long terms. Put quite plainly, this means introducing a large professional element into the French conscript army," says the "Daily News.

"It is worth noting how the Reinach Montebello Bill confirms the truth of what M. Jaures wrote in his book, 'L'armee nouvelle.' In that book M. Jaures urges that the tendency of French military arrangements was away from the Revolutionary ideal of the nation in arms and towards the Napoleonic ideal of a professional army."

COUNTRYMEN EVERYWHERE.

"There is a general agreement that the machinery of the country schools is too often defective, and I take it that the asumption is that the product of the country schools is necessarily defective too," says a writer in the "Statesman." "It is here that I am puzzled. I see the product of the schools which remains on the land, in highly skilled agricultural labourers possessed of an all-round resourcefulness that would put to shame most atrisans, and I gather there is a general agreement that we cannot have too much of this particular high-class product.

"Must I, in order to find the failures of this defective machinery, look then to those country folk who drift to the town? But here, as far as my own eyes and ears teach me, I see the countryman everywhere cutting out the townsman; at the top of every business, trade and profession; even as a labourer in the town he easily beats the town-bred man. Can it be that a town—London, say—has, something left to learn from the country—let us say—Lincolnshire?"

"LONDON VOICES" BY KEBLE HOWARD. (Chapman and Hall).—There are wit and humour, and here and there a touch of feeling, in these dialogues which describe the views of all sorts of Londoners on all sorts of questions. Mr. Howard takes two typical persons—generally a man and a woman—from Mayfair, the East End, or the suburbs, and lets them discuss in their several ways the big and little happenings of life. And so we learn what London thinks of this and that, and in how many voices she expresses what she thinks.

Probably Mr. Howard has never done better work than in this book, which gives us some of the brightest dialogues that have appeared for a long time. "London Voices" is sure of a huge success.

UNNECESSARY FUSS.

A Scottish minister was walking through a street in the village one misty evening when he fell into a deep hole. There was no ladder by which he could make his escape, and he began to shout for help. A passing labourer heard his cries, and, looking down, asked who he was. The minister told him, whereupon the labourer remarked—

"Weel, weel, ye needna kick up sic a noise. You'll no be needed afore Sawbath, an' this is only Wednesday nicht."

THE 1913 "NUT."

AND HIS NEW SPRING FROCKS

By Frederick Heath.

At a time when things must be very vivid if they are to be seen, and very startling in colour and effect if they are to attract attention, the 1913 "nut" has found that to be a truly successful "nut" he must come full into vision something like a sunset. For the "nut" has a passion for catching the eyes of his fellows almost as great as his passion for clothes.

The whole point of being a "nut" lies in this: that you look so different from other people that the other people appreciate the difference and reward you with a stare, which the "nut" according to his knowledge of men, interprets in terms of either approval or disapproval. Now, it is too often assumed that it is quite easy to be a "nut" once you have got the clothes. Nothing could be further from the truth. Providence is not prodigal of such a gift as this, and grants to few that dispensation which allows a man to dress in daring fashion and still look well to the eye. Thus, in some sense, "nuts" are born not made. A long line of ancestors stretching far back into the time of the first "bucks" and dandies is behind the real "nut" of 1913. This quality of nuttiness has come to him as a heritage which must be guarded and kept bright. In vain the men without the destiny of the "nut" copy his magnificent attire, paying a compliment to his originality but failing to approach within many miles of the sartorial dignity and splendour that are his by right. For strange as it may seem—and those who watch the "nuts" in their new spring clothes this year will do well to note it—true "nuts" are not made by clothes alone. The "nut" must possess the Sartorial Soul.

* * * * *

And here it must be confessed that the "nuts" of 1913 have not been found true to their ancestry. They have not the same wonderful sartorial sense—which is the same thing as the sartorial soul—as had their Stuart or Georgian prototypes. The new fashions in men's cloths tend to become less the result of real artistic inspiration and more the result of rather freakish conception.

The social influence of the "nut" is, of course, as strong as ever, and you may see him in the spring sunshine and feast your eyes upon him as he saunters along Regent-street, Piccadilly, and Pall Mall. When you have noted all the points about the latest fashions for the 1913 "nut" it would be well to go to the South Kensington Museum and look at the garments of the early dandies and decide for yourself as to which you like best, the clothes of the man of yesterday or the clothes of the man of to-day. And turning your eyes again to the pictures of the past, ask yourself which cuts the finer figure, the dashing buck with his silks and satins and his ruffles, with the clothes that spoke of character and dignity, or the "nut" of 1913, owing most of his ideas to the fashions of the feminine and borrowing from the woman something of the wonder of her waist.

But first see the "nut" of the year strutting slim and magnificent before your very eyes, brisk and brilliant with life. First and foremost you will note that he has a figure. I say figure, but to be strictly correct and fair to the "nut," who, though you would not think it, is very sensitive to these little differences of description, it had better be called a waist line. Gracefully the coat tapers downwards from the shoulders, dips in at the small of the back where his waist, so I am told, ought to be, and skirts very delicately outwards.

There are two impressions of this coat. One is what you might get of an Eton jacket from the back, fitting loosely and, say, three times the ordinary length. Another, only obtained in extreme cases of nuttiness, that of the short, whisk skirt of the ballet dancer as it was before it was altered to meet the exigencies of rag time. This gives that effect of slender elegance—thought at one time to be only necessary to women, but now by the stern decree of fashion pronounced to be essential to the sartorial success of the "nuts."

Covering the legs, good or otherwise, of the "nut" are peg-top trousers, full at the thigh and narrow at the ankles, and said by the "nuts" to be extremely difficult to crease. These trousers produce also a curious sense of discomfort to the wearer when he sits down—but discomfort was never considered of any importance when true sartorial dignity was in question. These trousers, viewed in close conjunction with the waisted coat, afford a very striking example of the influence of the fashions of the feminine upon those of the male.

* * * * *

So much for the back view of the "nut." Looked at squarely from the front, he obscures your vision with a waist-coat either of the same cloth as the suit or of brilliant and fancy hue, cut very low at the top, showing a large amount of shirt and a vivid bow tie. The waist-coat fits tightly to the figure like corsets, so as to preserve the beautiful dip of the waist. Peeping very saucily from the outside breast pocket of the coat is a handkerchief to harmonise in as daring a colour scheme as possible with the colour of the suit.

No spats adorn his suéde-topped, patent-leather boots. If you want to be a true "nut" get rid of your spats at once. The "nuts" have decided that far too many people are wearing them, and so they are entirely taboo It must also be remembered that they would not go well with peg-top trousers. Low shoes are likely to be seen on the feet of "nuts," more particularly for the reason that the new socks are much superb things. Nothing quite like them has been seen before. They will be hard run in favour by silk stockings. The colour must be either a delicate brown or grey. All manner of extravagant designs are worked into them. Little trees and small rural scenes sprout up the sides, weird flowers cover them, and even women's heads, carefully picked out in coloured silk, add to their charm and gaiety. The head of the "nuts" lady will be engraved upon his ankle. Daring also is the morning coat. Cut with a pronounced waist line, wide open in the front and very low, it will be entirely free of buttons. Through the two top button-holes will run a silken thread, gold or silver chain, elaborately ornamented. Not in a day have these waisted coats been perfected.

* * * * *

The master minds of Sackville-street and Savile-row have been at their wits' end to produce in perfection the coat that gives that curve rivalling the figure beauty of a woman. And by a strange irony they found the solution of the problem at a dressmaker's. By the simple manipulation of an ordinary bust-model the sartorial deed was done. This is how they do it. The body of the "nut" is wrapped about with strips of adhesive paper. When the paper is marked exactly where it fits tightest to the form of the "nut" it is removed and fitted on a bust-like stand and then inflated to the exact size required, according to the measurements of the "nut." The "nut's" gratification at this is beyond expression.

That in outline is a picture of the "nut" as you may see him any day. He will have, of course, other little things about him—but the general scheme of him is before you for your approval or otherwise. At first, the shock of the sight of him may dazzle your eyes and take away your breath, but once let him begin to harmonise with the things around him and a picture at first a little crude may appear quite pleasing to the eye.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

ON THE CONTRARY.

"I'm not like those people who can sing but won't," gurgled young Bounder, ambling towards the piano.

"On the contrary," clearly and distinctly murmured someone from a dim, far corner of the room.

WHY SHOULD SHE?

"Come, now, Hemina," said the White-chapel bridegroom, "you're going to s'y 'obey' when you comes to it in the service, ain't you."

"Wot, me?" cried the bride. "Me s'y 'obey' to you? Why, blow me, 'Ennery, you ain't 'arf me size!"

QUITE WILLING.

Banker (to his daughter's suitor)—"Please tell me frankly. Are you marrying my Selma for her money?"

Suitor—"Oh, no; not at all! In fact, that's one reason why I've been so long about it. Her money seems a hindrance to me."

Banker—"Yet you're quite willing to take the hindrance, I suppose?"

ASKED AND ANSWERED.

At the finish of a football match, two or three boys, in their hurry to get off the ground, scrambled over the palings that surrounded the enclosure.

A policeman, standing by, shouted to a youngster who was dropping to the ground—

"You young scamp! Why don't you come out of the ground the same way as you came in?"

"So I have, fathead!" yelled the boy as he disappeared into the crowd.

IDENTIFIED.

The teacher was examining the class to see how much they remembered of a natural history lesson given the day before, and told the children each to give her the name of an animal. Up went a hand.

"Well, Johnnie, which animal do you remember?"

"Warmer——"

"Nonsense! There's no such animal. Sit down."

Up went another hand. "Please, miss, I know what 'e means—'e means otter."

KEPT NICE.

During the progress of the morning, bath of a few months' old infant a neighbor's little girl came into the room, carrying a doll and stood watching the operation for some time. The little girl's doll was much the worse for hard usage, being minus an arm and a leg. Finally she said to the mother of the child—

"How long have you had your baby?"

The child was informed, and, looking from her doll to the baby, she said—

"My, but you have kept it nice!"

A LITTLE CORRECTION.

Newly-made Magistrate—"Officer, what is this man charged with?"

"Bigotry," your worship. He's got three wives," replied the officer.

The new justice rested his elbows on the desk and placed his finger-tips together.

"Officer," he said, somewhat sternly "what's the use of all this education, all these evening schools, all these technical classes, and what not? Please remember in any similar case that may occur in future that a man who has married three wives has not committed bigotry, but trigonometry!"

POETS, READ THIS.

He was a poet with long hair and eyes in a fine frenzy rolling, and for a time she was tickled to death at the novelty of holding hands with him on the sofa. But after a time she tried hints, but they went in at oncopoetic ear and out at the other, like water off a duck's back, and the night our story opens she spoke right out.

"Algernonie," she said. "Sunday night when you came here you wrote a sonnet to my left eyebrow didn't you?"

"Yes, love, I did," he returned, putting one hand on his bosom to keep it from swelling with pride.

"Tuesday night when you called," she continued, "you composed a triolet to my nether lip, didn't you?"

"Yes, love," he admitted, "I did."

"Wednesday night during your call," she pursued, "you dashed off a roundel to my dimples, didn't you?"

"Yes, love," he smiled; "dashed off is good. But, there, there, don't mention it."

"And did it never occur to you," she said earnestly, "that a girl might sometimes wish for something more substantial?"

"Darling, you are right!" he cried. "This very evening will I write an ode in blank verse to your entire face."

She walked sadly to the foot of the stairs.

"Father," she called regretfully, "put on your golf boots and come down. You're wanted here."

JOKING APART.

The meek-eyed election canvasser knocked timidly at the door of the only house in Broosers' Alley, and, in answer to a gruff "Come in!" entered the house.

"I have come" he explained suavely, "to solicit your vote on behalf of Blogge."

"Well, yer can't 'ave it. See?"

"Let me assure you, sir, that he will—"

"No, he won't."

"But, my dear sir, I can——"

"Op, it!"—threateningly.

"Convince you——"

A ham-like fist took the meek-eyed one under the left aural appendage. A number 14 boot lifted him through the yawning door, and he landed upside down on a refuse heap. Then the timid canvasser arose, spat out the dislodged teeth poised his hat on an egg-like lump on the apex of his cranium smiled winterly, and said—

"No, but seriously mister, don't you want to vote for Blogge?"

A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family
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H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

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This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, ben ring down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the germs of disease, wherever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

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UNREST IN FRENCH ARMY.

FURTHER GRAVE DISTURBANCE.

COLONEL KNOCKS DOWN A BUGLER.

RIOT FOLLOWS IN BARRACK SQUARE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, May 23.

Grave disturbances occurred at Rodez yesterday. The colonel of the regiment stationed there knocked down a bugler, who was sounding the assembly in the barrack square for the purpose of a demonstration against the Three Years' Service Bill. He also knocked down a man, who rushed to the bugler's assistance with a rifle-butt. A general *melee* followed which lasted for three-quarters of an hour.

The *Matin* states that the Government is certain that the Three Years' Service Bill is not the cause of, but the long-awaited opportunity for a well-prepared political movement, and bases its view on a voluminous report of the Prefect of Police, which was drafted in December.

PARIS, May 23.

The demonstrations in various garrisons against the Three Years' Service Bill, were the subject of an interpellation in the Senate yesterday.

The Minister of War said that no one had been more cruelly surprised than himself at the incidents. The Government would resolutely investigate the matter in order to discover the real fomenters of the disorders, and extirpate the evil.

CALCUTTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

PROPOSALS IN LONDON.

LONDON, May 22.

Lecturing before the East India Association to-day, Mr. Wilmot Corfield regretted the suspension of the activities of the Calcutta Historical Society, owing to the ceaseless drain of members to England. He advocated the formation in London of a Calcutta Historical Society, one of the chief works of which would be the preparation of a comprehensive history of the premier city of India, also the erection, either on the Surrey side of the Thames or on the site of the Crystal Palace, of an Indian Hall and Museum, absorbing the present one at South Kensington. The fact of India being of paramount importance to the Empire needed to be brought home to Londoners.

Mr. Charles Buckland, while favourable to the proposals, pointed out financial and other difficulties.

REMARKABLE VERDICT.

STRANGE MURDER TRIAL IN WILTSHIRE.

LONDON, May 23.

A remarkable verdict was returned at the Wiltshire Assizes yesterday, in the case of a workman charged with the murder of his brother by shooting him three times.

The accused pleaded desperate provocation owing to the deceased's brutality to his aged parents and his sister.

He was acquitted amidst applause.

FRENCH DEFENCE.

SPECIAL FUND TO BE CREATED.

PARIS, May 23.

The Minister of Finance announces that a special fund for national defence is to be created, probably amounting to between eight hundred and a thousand million francs. A loan will thereby be necessitated, and will be in the form of twenty-year bonds, issuable half-yearly, beginning in 1915, and secured by an increase in income tax.

ARAB CHIEF'S SUCCESS.

CAPTURE OF A PROVINCE FROM TURKEY.

BASRA, May 22.

The steamer "John Scott" arrived at Bahrein on the 17th instant with the entire Turkish garrison of El Katif and the province of El Hassa, which surrendered to the Arab chief, Ibn Saoud, offering but little resistance. Ibn Saoud has reduced the duty locally collected, from 11 per cent. to 4 per cent.

THE POLO CUP.

LONDON, May 23.

Lord Wodehouse sailed for New York yesterday to act as reserve for the English polo team.

FATAL GUN ACCIDENT.

LONDON, May 23.

The breech-block of a gun blew out at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, yesterday, killing a captain and two privates, and seriously wounding nine others.

THE BALKANS.

DISSENSION AMONG THE ALLIES.

DANGER OF RENEWED HOSTILITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SALONIKA, May 23.

On the 20th instant a Bulgarian force entered a neutral zone, which has been established as the result of the recent incident, between Vultsista and Kotsaki, and sought to enter the territories occupied by the Greeks. The latter opposed them and a serious fight ensued, which still continues.

The Greek Government has protested against the violation of the agreement, and has demanded the withdrawal of the Bulgarian troops.

LONDON, May 23.

The Bulgarian version of the recent fighting is that the Greeks fired on the Bulgarian posts, which held their ground. The firing was brief. There were no Bulgarian casualties.

DISPUTES OF THE ALLIES.

LONDON, May 23.

Diplomatists are becoming anxious about the delays in the signature of the Peace Treaty, while there are so many explosive elements in Eastern Europe. It was thought that all had been arranged satisfactorily for signature.

The Turks are now holding back, declining to commit themselves to modifications, which will bind Turkey and not the Allies. In the meantime, the Powers are all urging the prompt signature of the Treaty of Peace on broad lines, which will leave vexed questions for subsequent settlement in a comprehensive treaty, which will replace the Treaty of Berlin.

Apart from actual local hostilities between the Bulgarians and the Greeks, feeling in all three countries, Bulgaria, Servia and Greece, is growing in intensity. Bulgaria insists that Servia must abandon Monastir and Ochrida; otherwise, according to semi-official declarations, war is inevitable.

BULGAR PREPARATIONS.

Bulgarian officers have already been ordered to rejoin their regiments, and fresh hospital supplies have been ordered.

In spite of denials of a treaty, there is good reason to believe that Greece and Servia have agreed to resist Bulgarian encroachment beyond certain fixed lines, and Salonika remains a bone of fierce contention.

Italy's absolutely stiff attitude with regard to the southern frontier of Albania and the Ægean Islands also causes anxiety. Italy will not listen to any concession, which will risk the establishment of a Greek naval base, which will dominate the Adriatic, or which, in certain contingencies, might be utilised by the Powers forming the *Triple Entente*.

ADMINISTRATION OF SKUTARI.

LONDON, May 22.

The Foreign Consuls at Skutari will probably take over the local administration of Skutari, under the control of the international Commanders.

FIGHTING IN TRIPOLITANA.

ITALIANS SURPRISED AT OUTSET OF A MARCH.

ROME, May 23.

According to the details of the fighting in Tripoli on the 19th inst, the Italians were surprised, while forming up for the return march. The Arabs poured in a deadly artillery fire and the Italians were compelled to retreat to Derna, abandoning four guns.

General Ragni has been relieved of his command in Tripoli at his own request, and will be succeeded by General Garioni.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS.

IMMIGRATION BILL GOES THROUGH COMMITTEE.

CAPETOWN, May 23.

In the Union House of Assembly, the Immigration Bill has passed through the Committee stage.

An amendment permitting Indians to introduce more than one wife was negatived.

SIR STUART SAMUEL.

LONDON, May 22.

The action of Mr. Oswald Forbes, as a common informer, to recover £17,500 from Sir Stuart Samuel for voting in the House of Commons, when disqualified from doing so, ended to-day in the King's Bench.

The hearing was occupied mainly with the discussion of technical objections raised by the defence.

Judgment was reserved.

THE MINED LINER.

SMYRNA, May 23.

The damage to the liner "Senegal" is regarded as irreparable.

THE CHINESE LOA

BERLIN, May 23.

The German portion of the Chinese oan has been covered more than five ltimes over.

THE KING IN BERLIN

POPULARITY WITH THE PEOPLE.

GREAT OVATIONS IN THE STREETS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, May 22.

Policemen and detectives were the outstanding feature of the reception of the Tsar at Analter Station. A wide area round the station had been converted into a police camp, and many more troops lined the route than yesterday.

On the other hand, King George is motoring freely about Berlin, and is the object of unceasing popular demonstrations.

The King to-day attended the races at Grunewald, with the result that there was an enormously increased demand for seats on the grand stands.

BERLIN, May 23.

On the arrival of the Tsar, troops lined both sides of the route, two and three deep, whereas in the case of King George, the troops were on one side only, the police being on the other. Certain points of vantage were barred to the public altogether.

After meeting the Tsar, King George motored back to the Castle alone. He was blocked by a huge crowd in Albrecht Strasse, who, recognising His Majesty, waved their hats and cheered. In many cases hands were thrust out, which the King smilingly shook. The chauffeur had to back the car slowly and did not get clear for five minutes.

A state banquet was given at the Castle in the evening, at which 150 guests sat down. The Royal personages sat upon a dais, each attended by a noble page clad in crimson, white and silver, who took the dishes from lackeys.

The bridal pair had a place of honour under a canopy.

The Empress wore a necklace of pearls and her famous emeralds. Queen Mary wore diamonds.

PEER'S SUDDEN DEATH.

EX-LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

LONDON, May 22.

While walking in Hyde Park to-day, Lord Ashbourne fell and was conveyed to hospital, where he died shortly afterwards.

Edward Gibson, Baron Ashbourne, was born in Merrion-square, Dublin, in 1837, his father an opulent solicitor, being Mr. Witham Gibson, a Tipperary gentleman, and his maternal grandfather a barrister, named Grant. When old enough, young Edward Gibson was sent to Trinity College, Dublin, and here he graduated B. A. in 1858, with honours, obtaining the first gold medal for history, political science, and composition—a very good combination; and in 1861 he took his M. A. degree. In the meantime he had (just one year previously) been called to the Bar in Ireland, attaching himself to the Leinster Circuit. From 1860 to 1872 he struggled on, going on circuit with what luck the condition of the country might happen to afford; taking silk in the latter year. Next he made a dash for glory and Westminster, by contesting Waterford. This was in the days of good Major O'Gorman, of Mr. Butt, and Mr. Shaw, before the coming of the Boycott and the Parnellite, before the age—to use Mr. Parnell's words of the "poisoned bowl and the midnight dagger." But Waterford would not listen to Edward Gibson, Q.C., and sent him incontinently away, but not to be divorced from his hobby. This was in 1874, when the spirit of revolution undoubtedly had got abroad in Ireland, and when Judge Keogh began to find his hands full. A year later a vacancy occurred in the representation of the University of Dublin, and Mr. Gibson was successfully chosen. The struggling, but gradually improving, nameless lawyer, at once passed into the successful Parliamentarian. The times were favourable to a man of energy and adventure. The Government was weak in Conservative-Irish talent; Mr. Gibson saw his opportunity and took quick and energetic advantage of it. A bold, enterprising, good-humoured man, without any conspicuous ability, he very speedily got himself talked about. He came to the front; and in two years was made Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. Gibson practically ran in harness with Mr. David Plunket, who, however, was his Parliamentary senior by five years, and had been Solicitor-General for two years before Mr. Gibson was called into office. In 1885 Mr. Gibson became Lord Chancellor of Ireland and a Peer of the realm, and a member of the Cabinet; and, on the whole, he thoroughly justified his appointment.

The confusion of circumstances which forced Lord Herschell into the Woolsack, which forced Lord Halsbury into it, combined to drive Lord Ashbourne to the top of the legal tree. But, in his case, Mr. Gibson became absolutely indispensable to his party. He was their very best Irish debater.

His speech was distinguished by unflinching courage. His energy of purpose communicated itself to his hands, which he would hold before him clenched with rhetorical vehemence, the fingers digging, or seeming to dig, into the palms, as he delivered his words with a distinctiveness that suggested the delivery of a bullet. Indeed, he spoke bullets. His language was a series of thuds.

Lord Ashbourne held the office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland during three different periods, 1885-86, 1886-92 and 1895-1906, retiring from public life seven years ago at the age of 69. He was married in 1868 to Frances Maria Adelaide, daughter of the late Mr. A. C. Colles, and had four sons and four daughters. He is succeeded by his son, the Hon. William Gibson]

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake, or boil, at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable, and cleanest, method of cooking.

THE MIKADO ILL.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

EIGHT DOCTORS ATTEND HIS MAJESTY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, May 22.

The Mikado is in a high fever, and eight doctors are in attendance. Their diagnosis is inflammation of the lungs.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.

Consternation was caused in the Japanese colony here late last night, when a Japanese newspaper received a cable announcing the death of the Emperor of Japan. The bulletin had scarcely been posted, when another cable was received announcing that the Emperor was resting and at ease.

ANTI-JAPANESE LAW.

AMERICAN REPLY DOES NOT SATISFY JAPAN.

TOKIO, May 22.

The American reply to the Japanese representations on the subject of the Alien Legislation is regarded unfavourably here.

The reply denies that the Californian legislation infringes Japanese Treaty rights, and refuses to initiate action in the United States' Supreme Court to test the validity of the legislation. The Japanese Foreign Office has instructed the Ambassador in Washington to press the Japanese interpretation of the Treaty. The proposed Californian referendum does not meet with favour here.

VICTORIA (BRITISH COLUMBIA), May 23.

Questioned as to the attitude of the Government on the Californian situation, Sir Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia, in a speech yesterday, said that the developments in Washington and Sacramento were being followed with the keenest interest. The principle involved was vital to the people on all the Pacific Coast. Columbians would unitedly adhere to their position. This province, said Sir Richard, should be preserved awhile for the British people, and every procedure would be taken compatible with Imperial policy to prevent the introduction of non-assimilitave elements.

CANADIAN MILITIA.

STORY OF OFFICERS' QUARREL REITERATED.

LONDON, May 22.

In spite of denials it is understood that Major-General Mackenzie resigned his post as Chief of Staff of the Canadian Militia, owing to differences with Colonel Hughes, the Canadian Minister of Defence.

A GENEROUS GIFT.

LONDON, May 23.

It was announced at the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland yesterday, that the late Miss Dow of Montreal had left twenty thousand pounds sterling for the permanent endowment of a hospital at Gujrat.

JAPANESE BUYING SHIPS.

LONDON, May 23.

The *Standard* says that the P. and O. steamer "Narrung," which was badly damaged in a gale in December in the Bay of Biscay, has been sold to a Japanese company for £24,000 sterling. Other sales to the Japanese include the Hoult line boats "Benacre" and "Benala" for about £33,000, and the British India Steam Navigation Company's "Vadala" for £12,000.

BETTING ON THE DERBY.

LONDON, May 23.

The latest Derby betting is:—
9 to 4 against Craganour.
5 to 1 against Shogun.
25 to 1 against Day Comet, Prue and Radient.

BOMBAY STEAMER AGROUND.

LONDON, May 23.

The steamer "Baharistan" from Bombay, collided with the Liverpool steamer "Phœbus" and has been grounded full of water.

UNREST IN BASSORA.

CONTRADICTED BY THE BOMBAY TURKISH CONSULATE.

The Turkish Consulate-General in Bombay contradicts Reuter's statement about the unrest in Bassora.

H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge are lending the two water-colours, entitled Benares from the River, "and the "Serafkadul," Srinagar, by Miss Gertrude Hadenfeldt for her exhibition in London "India from the Cities of its Plains to the Snows of Kashmir." Miss Hadenfeldt has just returned Home from India where for the past two years she has beenpainting a series of water-colour drawings for this exhibition, and altogether there will be over eighty works which should prove exceptionally interesting.

CANNANORE TRIAL.

CAPTAIN SPITTA CASHIERED.

TO DO ONE YEAR'S RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 23.

The following sentences have been passed in connection with the 88th Carnatic case:—

Captains St. John, Coleridge and Fuller to be reprimanded for neglect of duty.

Captain Spitta to be cashiered and to suffer a year's rigorous imprisonment for being concerned in the fraudulent misapplication of the Government and regimental money, submitting a false return of accounts to his commanding Officer.

Jemadar Abdur Rahman to be dismissed from the service for falsi fication of accounts and misapplication of the regimental money.

Havildar Muhammad Sikindar and Naik Abdul Azim to be reduced to the ranks, for improperly collecting money from recruits.

Colour Havildar Muhammad Azeez to suffer three years' rigorous imprisonment for frauds.

Havildar Muhammad Shareef to suffer two years' rigorous imprisonment for making false returns.

Colour-Havildar Mahomed Ariff, head clerk, Adjutant's office, 88th Carnatic Infantry, who was charged with fraudulent misapplication of several sums from the regimental accounts, has been sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a period of three years.

Havildar Mahomed Sheriff, pay clerk, Adjutant's office, who was charged with fraudulently crediting and drawing three items amounting to nearly Rs. 3,500 with intent to cause wrongful gain, was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a period of two years.

Jemadar-Adjutant Abdul Rahiman, who was tried on a charge of fraudulently misapplying a sum of Rs. 121 and odd, out of the Rs. 500 entrusted to him to meet the expenses of the regimental rifle team at Bangalore, has been dismissed from the service.

Naick Abdul Azim and Naick Mahomed Secunder, who were reduced to the grade of sepoy for receiving illegal gratification from recruits have now been discharged from the regiment, with pension.

The one year's rigorous imprisonment passed on Naick Abdul Jaleel, head clerk, Quarter-master's office, by a summary court-martial on a charge of fraudulently misapplying a sum of nearly Rs.75 from the clothing account, has been reduced by the military appellate authority, to a period of six months.

The prisoners have been committed to the local central jail to undergo their respective terms.

MISHMI ROAD-MAKERS.

EXCEPTIONALLY FINE ACHIEVEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 23.

The members of the Mishmi road-making expedition have now returned to Calcutta and the members of it, who can be got to speak at all, tell stories of good the work done in spite of great difficulties.

The expedition arrived at Sadya, in company with the Abor surveying and working party and the Mishmi exploring and working party, on September 14th last. Two latter parties rushed on and the road-making party commenced the task of making a road from Sadiya to the British boundary, a distance of 200 miles. The party consisted of three companies of Sappers and Miners, three double companies of Pioneers, two Mule Corps, a contingent of Naga coolies and a Field Hospital—a total of 7,000 rank and file. The party found the road made earlier in the year by the P. W. D., completely washed away in places and they had to find a new route. The route they selected was on the north bank of the Lohit and the Brahmaputra, and though they had to cut through a dense jungle interspersed with tracts of very rocky ground and to cross numerous rivers, they succeeded in carrying the road to within 20 miles of the boundary, before they were driven back by early setting in of the monsoon rains. Had they been able to stay as they had expected another month they would have completed the road. To have made 180 miles of the road in eight months through such difficult country is an exceptionally good achievement; while some of the bamboo suspension bridges they have built are said to be very fine specimens. The party was driven back, as has been said, by rain pouring in torrents and the return march was a very trying one but the men enjoyed good health. Two other parties are expected back next month.

ARREST OF A SHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 23.

At the High Court to-day, Mr. Justice Fletcher disposed of the suit, brought by the Madras Steam Navigation Company against the Salimer Works Limited to recover Rs. 5,85,630 as damages for a wrongful and illegal trespass. The plaintiff company alleged that they were the owners of a steamship called "Clan Mackintosh." On the 4th June, 1910, when the ship was within the port of Calcutta and in the possession of the plaintiffs, the defendants caused the ship to be arrested by order of the High Court, in connection with a suit in which the defendants were plaintiffs. That suit was dismissed by Justice Chitty, after which the present suit was brought.

His Lordship held that the act of the defendants in causing the arrest of the ship was not malicious or without a reasonable and proper cause. The suit was dismissed.

RAIN IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, May 23.

It rained heavily off and on for close on an hour this evening, loud claps of thunder and vivid lightning being the features of the storm. The weather was inclined to become somewhat muggy during the previous days but the nights continue cool and pleasant.

THE P. and O. s. s. "China" with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon to-morrow.

THE HEDJAZ.

AN OFFICIAL LETTER FROM SIMLA.

PLIGHT OF INDIGENT PILGRIMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 23.

The Hon. Mr. L. Porter, Secretary to the Government of India, Education Department, has addressed the following letter, dated the 1st of April, on the question of Hedjaz to all local Governments and administrations:—

"I am directed to refer to this Department's letter No. 1403, dated the 5th August 1912, on the subject of indigent pilgrims to Hedjaz, and the necessity for taking steps to ensure their repatriation. Such action as was taken by local Governments and administrations, in compliance with that letter to warn intending pilgrimage of the cousequences af not making sufficient provisions for the return journey has, in general, unfortunately little effect, and no improvemtnt has taken place. Five hundred Indian pilgrims were reported in December last to be stranded at Jeddah in very straitened circumstances on their return from the Haj, while some of them were stated to have been dying in the streets, from exposure and starvation. To meet the emergency, a special grant of Rs. 17,000 was made from the Imperial revenues for their repatriation.

"It is desirable that the relief and repatriation of indigent pilgrims should be provided by private charity and private organisation, and it has been suggested that sufficient funds might be forthcoming, if properly organised local comittees were formed with the assistance of the leaders of the Muhamadan Community in the different provinces. I am to invite attention in this connection to the Home Department circular letter dated the 12th December 1910, in which the Government of India commended to the favovrable consideration of local Goverments a suggestion made by the Government of Bombay for the formation of such committees, to co-operate with the Haj Committee, Bomay, in the collection of subscriptions for the repatriation of destitute pilgrims, who are annually stranded in Bombay, and for the dissemination of any information regarding the Haj, furnished by the Pilgrim Department, Bombay.

"The enclosed letter from the Government of Bombay indicates that the suggestion made in 1910 has had little effect, that no Haj committees have been established outside Bombay and that almost the whole burden of providing relief is thrown on the Musalmans of Bombay. The question has now become a much larger one since assistance is required not only for indigent pilgrims who have succeeded in returning to Bombay but also and more urgently for such as are stranded in the Hedjaz. The principle, however, remains the same, and I am directed to forward a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 101 Revn., dated 18th October 1912, together with a copy of the report on the Haj of 1911-1912, in which Dr. Abdul Rahman, the Vice Consul at Jeddah, has also recommended the establishment of local committees. I am to suggest that, with the permission of the Government, the earnest attention of leading Muhamadan gentlemen and of the Anjumans and Muhammadan associations may be drawn to the advisability of taking steps for the formation, as an experimental measure, of suitable local committees working on a voluntary basis. In order to enhance the influence and usefulness of the committees, it might be perhaps desirable to associate them with the distribution of passports. The number of such committees will have to be decided according to the requirements of each province, but as local knowledge and insterest will be of great use to the committees in discharging their functions, the district would appear to be a suitable unit as suggested in the letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 978, dated the 4th February, 1913. Their organisation will of course be a question of importance, and I am to commend to your consideration the suggestion of the Government of Bombay, that a Government official should be associated with or appointed chairman of each committee. The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is in charge of the Pilgrim Department there and is also the President of the Bombay Haj Committee and the committees, when formed, can correspond with him direct, as proposed by the Government of Bombay, in regard to all such matters as come within the scope of their duties."

HAJIS' RETURN TICKETS.

FURTHER MAHOMEDAN VIEWS.

The following is the reply given by Messrs. Syed Ebrahim Syed Ahmed Kadiri and M. U. Nazim, Honorary secretaries of the Young Men's Mohammedan Association to Mr. R. MacTier, President of the Haj Committee on the Resolution of Government dated the 6th May regarding compulsory return tickets for Hajis:—

Bombay, May 22.

To R. MacTier Esqr. President, Haj Committee, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—In continuation of our letter of the 16th instant, we beg to state that we are desired by the members of the Managing Committee of the Young Men's Mohammedan Association to address you as under:—

1. That the opinion invited by you of this Association can only be an individual opinion of a body of a limited number of Mussalmans while it would have been better if the Anjuman-i-Islam were asked to convene a public meeting of the Mohammedans of Bombay where the proposals set forth in the said Resolution of Government would have been discussed and some conclusion arrived at.

2. That this Association concurs with the opinion contained in para 2 of the letter of the Government of Bombay dated the 15th March when it says that "the Haj Committee, Bombay, are generally of opinion" that no such system can be effectually introduced until and "unless the fares for passages to and from Jeddah are fixed". But this Association does not agree with the idea that "tenders be invited from various shipping companies, and that the company,

(Continued on page 12)

BOREGAON TRIAL.

GUARD'S ACCOUNT OF THE SMASH.

KNOCKED SENSELESS IN THE COLLISION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, May 23.

To-day, before Major T. C. Plowden, Mr. S. D. Kama, pleader, applied on behalf of Guard Kaikhoshroe Bejunji and produced a medical certificate given by Mahomed Ameer Khan, an apothecary on the G. I. P. Railway, Badnera, stating that the guard, in the apothecary's opinion, was not in a fit state of health to attend the court at Akola on the 23rd instant. His Honour said the only thing was that the railway people refused to be responsible for his production in court as he was dismissed from their service, and his Honour wanted somebody responsible for that, since it was reported that the accused wanted to go to Bombay as soon as he was able. Mr. Kama said in that case he himself would pass a bond, and would stand security for the accused till he got another bail. His Honour accepted Mr. Kama's bail bond for rupees two hundred. The case against the guard stands adjourned *sine die*.

The trial of Telegraph Inspector Collins, was then resumed. The witness, Guard O'Neill of the passenger train, said his train reached Katepurna at 4-52. The Assistant Stationmaster was returning from the points of the "platform line" when witness entered his office. The position of the handle of the block instrument on the Boregaonn side was at that time vertigal, which signifies to witness that the line was clear. The Assistant Stationmaster gave the "obstruction danger signal" to Boregaon in witness's presence, which was acknowledged by Boregaon also in witness' presence. After the acknowledgment was received, the Assistant Stationmaster turned the handle of the instrument to "horizontal left," and extracted a ball. Witness initialled the block register, and received the ball token. Witness was required to witness "blocking process," and to initial the block-book under rule 8, Part V. of the block rules. Witness knew the different beats for the train-signalling for Neale's instrument.

(Question by Court.)—Witness' train had left Badnera Station fifty minutes late and arrived at Katepurna twenty-four minutes late. So twenty-six minutes had been made up by not stopping at stations for the full time allowed. The average rate of the witness's train was from thirty to thirty-five miles an hour. After receiving the ball token from the Assistant Station master witness gave it to a pointsman to take it to the driver. It was ball No. 7. There were no two balls which bore the same number. On arrival at Katepurna Station from Murtazapur the ball token voucher issued to the driver at Murtizapur was picked up by a porter and given to the Assistant Stationmaster, and the latter put it into the Murtazapur side instrument and gave four beats, siguifying that the train was out of his section. It was acknowledged by the Murtazapur Station by five beats, That was done before the Boregaon side instrument was attended to. After the Assistant Stationmaster gave the witness the ball token No. 7, he had no other ball token left with him. Witness' train never reached Boregaon. After a run of about eight or nine minutes, witness was about to get up, as he was nearing the station, when he was knocked back senseless on to his seat. When he recovered his senses, he found himself out of his brake, on the ballast. On first realizing that there had been an accident, witness looked at his watch, It was 5-20. Witness then started to go towards his engine, when his driver met him half-way, who informed him that their train had run into a goods train. This was about five minutes later.

Cross-examined by Mr. Collins, witness said he was sure that when the Assistant Stationmaster at Katepurna blocked the line to Boregaon Station, the handle of the Boregaon side instrument was turned to "horizontal left."

Re-examined, witness said that, owing to the difference in grooving in ball-tokens of the Murtazapur and Boregaon instruments, it was not possible for a ball belonging to the Murtazapur side to be put into an instrument of the Boregaon side, or *vice versa*.

BOREGEON INSTRUMENT DEFECTIVE.

Mr. Alfred Campbell, Telegraph Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway, in his evidence gave the results of his examination of the Katepurna instrument, which was the same as that given by the witness in his evidence in the case against the Assistant Stationmaster at Boregaon. Further, explaining the defect in the Boregaon side instrument at Katepurna, the witness said that after opening the front door of the instrument, and by manipulating the relay, he was able to turn the handle to "horizontal right," the position in which it would have been after a ball had been obtained for the 322 up goods to proceed from Katepurna to Boregaon. Witness then tried to see if the handle was locked in that position, as it ought to have been, and found it was not so but that it turned quite easily to the "vertical" position. The only way in which it should have been possible for the lock to be free was by a ball being returned to the instrument at Katepurna Station, or by a ball being inserted into the connecting instrument at Boregaon, and the handle there being turned to the "vertical" position from the "left horizontal," and then a current given to connecting the instrument at Kate-

purna. The Boregaon instrument of the Katepurna side would be locked in the "left horizontal" position until such time as a ball was inserted. If Katepurna returned a ball to its own instrument, the Katepurna operator could then bring his handle to the "vertical," without any co-operation from Boregaon, and having got to the "vertical", a current from Katepurna Station would enable Boregaon to come back to the "vertical," but in neither case should the handles, either at Katepurna or Boregaon, be free to turn from the "horizontal" to the "vertical," until a ball had been put into the one or the other machine. In neither case can an electric current by itself unlock the two connecting instruments without the use of a ball, as already explained, provided both the instruments were in perfect order.

Explaining how the "locking pawls" were misadjusted, witness said the "locking pawls" had been set so much to one side that the hook portion instead of falling clear off the "locking can," lay on the top of it, and so kept from engaging with the locking can.

Q.—"Could this misadjustment have been caused by a fair wear-and-tear due to the ordinary working of the instrument?"—"No."

Witness, continuing, said the defect was due, as a matter of fact, to the misadjustment of the pivot screws.

Mr. Campbell, the witness, continuing said, in his opinion the misadjustment would not have been caused if the person attending the instrument had exercised ordinary care and attention in the exercise of his work. If the misadjustment could not be detected by the eye, it was possible to decect it by testing the instrument in the manner the witness did on the 3rd May, as described. A mere attempt to see if the handle could be moved from the vertical to the horizontal either side without a current, was not a sufficient test to decide whether the locking mechanism was acting truly or not. The proper test would have been to try if the locks held properly with the handle turned to each of the three positions. Mr Collins used to be in charge of the Shegon district, which contained nineteen stations between Biswa and Takli, and Katepurna was situated in that district. The witness learnt at the joint enquiry only that Mr Collins and Overseer Abdul Latiff had been at Katepurna on the 25th April and Overseer Nicholas on the 28th idem. The Inspectors were required to send a special report of the inspections to the witness. They had to submit to the witness' office weekly a summary of work done during the week.

Q.—"Had the defective instrument at Katepurna to do anything with the collision?"

A.—"The defect in the Katepurna instrument was certainly a contributory cause, since it relieved a second ballwith out the one taken out already for the 322 goods being put into the Katepurna side of the instrument at Boregaon, and without the correct "cleaning back" process having been gone through. The witness had never known such a defect to have occurred before but the possibility of its occurring was well known. The witness had put in fourteen years' service in the Telegraph Department of the G.I.P. Railyway. No printed rules or orders prescribing the duties of Maintenance Telegraph Inspectors were in existence, so far as witness knew. Orders dealing with particular points were issued as occasion required, by means of departmental circulars. The rules on page 2 of Circular No.123, headed "lock coils," related to defective coils, and if those rules were observed at inspections, defective locking would be detected. The witness produced a history, so far as it could be compiled, from the records available in his office, of the defective instrument brought from Katepurna, and produced in the Court. The history covered the period from November 1906 to February 1913—a period of six years and three months. The history-sheet showed a total of fifteen defects, but all were not due to instrumental faults. Two were due to the stock of balls being allowed to become exhausted, two to the lizards getting into the instrument through the ball aperture, one to a cigar being thrown into it through the ball aperture, one to a porous part in the battery breaking, three to rough handling and of one, the cause was unknown. Of the remaining five instrument defects, three were due to the "tumbler dog" getting out of order. The "tumbler dogs" were not one of the safeguards of the machine. If they got out of order, they merely threw the instrument out of work. The average for true instrumental defects was one in every fifteen months. The witness would consider that a fair record. None of these defects would have the effect of improperly releasing a second ball. The misadjustment of "locking pawls" could not have been caused by mere fingers without the aid of implements, provided the "pawls" had been originally firmly fixed."

Questioned by the Court, the witness said, if the balls were lost, they were prescribed for further use.

"Do you know Mr. Nicholas? Do you consider him competent to test these instruments?"

"I should think so. He is an ordinary workman."

'From his evidence, do you consider that he applied the full test to discover the defective locking?"

"No, I don't think so."

The witness continuing, said it was not possible to interfere with the adjustment of a "locking pawl" by the mere process of cleaning it. Defective locking might exist indefinitely without being discovered because, no operator would endeavour to unlock an instrument, unless he knew that a proper process had been gone through and the necessary unlocking current was coming. If the instrument had been properly working, Katepurna would not have got a second ball out of it until a ball was thrown in the Boregaon instrument.

The case stands adjourned till Monday next

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

A. B. Pillai, J. N. Sahar, Ajab Singh, Anokh Singh, B Sc., Basheshar Singh, R. N. Singh, Sorabji Shapurji, H. A. Talcherkar, B.A., P. C. Tarapore, K. G Yasin, B.A., and M. M. Gandevia, M.A; all, it will be observed Indians. From a printed statement sent to me it would seem that it was not until 1905 that Indians began to arrive in Canada; there are now said to be about 4,500, chiefly located in British Columbia. More than half are "engaged in agriculture" and the majority of the remainder on railroad construction and maintenance as well as in factories and lumber mills. Ninety per cent. of the whole are Sikhs and some wear medals gained on active service as soldiers of the Empire. Their troubles seem to date from, or to have been increased by, the failure of the efforts to transport them *en masse* to British Honduras. "Fresh restrictions," it is said, "were then imposed, which placed Indians on a lower footing than that occupied by other Oriental immigrants. Japanese, Chinese and others, who are not subjects of the British Crown." Two specific grievances are alleged. They arise from two executive orders dated 9th May 1910. One prohibits the landing of any immigrants "who have come to Canada otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which they are natives or citizens and upon through tickets purchased in that country or purchased or prepaid in Canada." There is no direct steamship service between India and Canada nor it seems can through tickets be obtained in India. An Indian transhipping, say at Hong-Kong, is liable to be sent back. According to the facts admitted, the Canadian authorities have in certain cases after litigation relaxed the regulations as an "act of grace" but it is mentioned that the family of Mr. Hakim Singh, described as a director of Gura Nanak's Mining and Trust Company, "has been waiting in Hong-Kong for the last two years to get a ticket to Vancouver." The other order reads as follows:—"No immigrant of Asiatic origin shall be permitted to enter Canada unless on actual and personal possession in his or her own right of two hundred dollars, unless such person is a native or subject of an Asiatic country, in regard to which special statutory regulations are in force or with which the Government of Canada has made a special treaty." Nothing is said in the paper before me about any humiliating personal disabilities or indignities such as we have heard it as existing in some other places, so I conclude that such drawbacks happily do not prevail in Canada. By the way it is to be hoped that our friends in the Oversea Dominions will not hear what we have heard this week from Sir William Lee-Warner at the annual gathering of the Bible Society and from Dr. Harold Mann at a meeting of the Sociological Society about the way a large section of the indigenous population of India are treated by their own countrymen. If when an Indian, who is not an untouchable, complains of the Colonial boycott, he receives the reply, "physician, heal thyself," what can he say?

DR. MANN'S LECTURE.

The untouchable of an Indian City was the little of the humane and sympathetic paper read before a meeting of the Sociological Society at the Royal Society of Arts on Wednesday by Dr. Harold H. Mann, of Poona. In many nations both of the ancient and modern world Dr. Mann pointed out there has been or is a portion of the population which is outcast—considered as inferior and as only fit for slavery by the rest of the community. The basis for the outcast character varies. Sometimes it is racial. Sometimes it has depended on conquest. Sometimes it has a religious sanction. In the last case the system which makes outcasts is particularly strong—for religion is usually the foe of oppression—and when it combines with the oppressor, the fetters holding the outcasts down are rivetted with tenfold force.

Such is the case in India. There the outcast, untouchable, classes form, according to various estimates, from one-sixth to one-twelfth of the population,—and their ceremonial impurity has kept them isolated, apart, ignorant, and unknown in a very special sense. And the result has been that, being unknown, there has grown up a legend that they are not only outcast but morally of a very low type. This has been repeated even in official documents. It was to ascertain how far this was true, and what was the real condition, economic or otherwise, of the outcasts classes that the author and his helpers have closely investigated house by house, and family by family, the outcaste or untouchable classes in Poona City.

These amount to about ten thousand in a total population of 112,000. They are composed of five castes. Of these three are trade castes—the trade being considered as impure. There are the leather-workers, tanners, and scavengers (bhangis). The other two are not trade castes in the same sense—and their members are chiefly labourers. Of the population of ten thousand, perhaps two to three thousand belong permanently to Poona; the remainder are drawn to the city for work, and return with their families to their villages frequently and regularly. A true town proletariat seems to be forming only with great slowness—if at all. Being impure all these classes live segregated in special quarters either in or just outside the city.

The housing of the population which does not properly belong to the City is very bad indeed. The houses are generally simple huts raised by the people themselves on land which they hire from a local landowner. The latter accept no responsibility except to provide a latrine for every fifty or a hundred persons. The sanitary conditions of these quarters is, therefore, generally very bad—the whole becomes little more than a sea of mud in the rainy season—and the mortality, particularly the infant mortality, is very high. So much is this the case that, despite a large number of births, the number of individuals per family is less than four and there seems little doubt that the drawing of the rural population of the outcaste classes to a city like Poona for work, means drawing them to conditions were they tend to die out.

Their economic position is usually very unsatisfactory. The average income per family lies between 16-8 and 24 per month. Fifty seven per cent. of the expense is for food and drink; six per cent for fire and light; fourteen per cent. for clothes; in a typical case quoted by the author. The weakest economic factor is the expenditure for intoxicating liquor—as, among these castes, the religious influence does not prohibit, though it discourages indulgence. Most families have debts—and the usual rate of interest is twenty six per cent. or thereabouts for respectable people.

The social organisation is much more complete and perfect than is usually imagined. Among the *Mahars* (the largest of these castes) the author found a regular council of the elders in existence to decide caste questions, and he quotes a recent case in which it was called in for the purpose. This council in Poona apparently has a recognised position over a very large district.

The grossest charge levelled against the outcaste classes is their immorality. So far as the largest part of the communities is concerned it is simply not true. The charge is probably due to the custom, now declining if not dying out, of dedicating girls to temples, or marrying them to gods. As few of the girls so dedicated remained at the temples, the remainder tended to become common prostitutes. The practice was more common among the untouchable classes than among others, and hence the reputation of the whole community has suffered.

The ceremonial impurity to other Hindus, under which these classes suffer, leads not only to their being despised by the remainder of the population, but also to certain disabilities which, though less marked than formerly—and much less than in the villages or country districts, are still very great. They are enforced by social pressure as a rule, and by this only. One of the most galling is the necessity of not supplying themselves with water at the same taps or wells as others. This leads to having often to go very far for water sometimes over a qurter of a mile, when there are taps at their doors—and is partly, at any rate, the cause of their reputation for lack of cleanliness. They suffer also in education. Many of the schools, though nominally open to them, are really so worked as to prevent them from attending, and the special schools are usually inferior. Where it not for the missionary schools—both Christian and of the Depressed Classes (Hindu) mission—they would not have a satisfactory chance of even elementary education, even in a big city. The desire for education among the untouchable classes is slowly penetrating, and, in a very few years, will probably become very general. A very general grievance, always mentioned, is their exclusion in recent years from the native army in India. A few years ago the army was re-organised on a community basis, and no regiment was available for the untouchable communities. Many of them, previously, had had distinguished careers, even so recently as in the Afghan war, and their exclusion is a perpetual reminder of their despised and outcaste position. They feel very much, too, the practical exclusion from public service and public life which has been the result of their untouchable position. Many are now being educated, and the author feels that they are likely soon to command proper positions in spite of the opposition of many of the higher castes. The future for these outcaste classes in Indian cities is, in fact, fairly bright The old restrictions remain at present, but they are losing power, and much more quickly in the cities than would have been the case if city life had not become common. The change will be slow—but that it is coming is very obvious to a close investigator. And if people can be convinced that the current stories of the immorality of the filthiness, of the drunkenness, of these communities are gross libels—there will probably be a rapid recognition of the injustice of maintaining the ideas of ceremonial impurity, which have so long held them in a despised and depressed condition.

The paper was briefly discussed by these Indians, Mr. H. A. Talchekar, Dr. J. M. Metha, and Mr. P. C. Tarapre. Mr. Talchekar seemed to think that the Government ought to prohibit the rule by which in the public schools the children of untouchables are not allowed to sit with their fellow-pupils. Dr. Mehta thought that the numbers of the untouchables had been over-estimated in the paper.

Mr. Tarapore said the problem of emancipating the depressed classes of India, who formed no less than one-fifteenth of the entire human race, had not received its due importance in works and lectures dealing with Indian questions. Mr Dadabhoy Naoraji had once observed that Indians had been reduced to the position of 'hewers' of wood and 'drawers' of water. But a Brahman, a Mahomedan, a Parsi, could be a judge of the High Court, or a Member of the Executive Council, or even a Member of Parliament. An "untouchable," however, could not even work as a clerk in a public or private office, or move about freely in the market place. Living in the heart of Indian society, he was yet doomed to a social ostracism which was but a milder form of slavery. Were the chains of that thraldom loosening under the new spirit in India? The true awakening had not yet come over that land: India was still waiting for the appearance of a twentieth-century Ram Mohun Roy, who should convince the great Hindu community with the ability of a Ranade and the spirituality of a Tagore. That the existence of the depressed classes was inharmonious with the higher spirit of Hinduism. But Mahomedans and Parsis, too, had to reform themselves. They, too, had countenanced a social system which deprived millions of their fellow people of their legitimate share of human liberty and human happiness. The speaker bore tribute to the enlightened spirit in which the late Miss Clarke had interested herself in that very important cause. Her example was a continuous call to Europeans and Indians alike to go and do likewise.

Lord Sydenham in his interesting speech observed that his Government, as Dr. Mann had said, took strong action against the dedication of minor girls of these classes to temples for a life of prostitution—a degrading custom which, however, was happily dying out in Western India. But no Government could at present enforce equal treatment for these classes in the schools, and that was a source of great difficulty in diffusing primary education. Lord Sydenham, on the other hand, admitted that conditions had greatly altered since the time of Mountstuart Elphinstone, who recorded his view that Government could not favour the admission of untouchables into public institutions without hampering the very cause of progress.

MODE OF THE MOMENT IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 9.

As a race we English women are inclined to take our dress far too seriously, an attitude of mind which is chiefly responsible for over slowness to adopt anything which is the least bit original or outré. A French woman seeing the grotesque, with a characteristic little shrug of the shoulders, c'est te derorier cri—will wear it, and, when she has made it her own, what infinite charm it possesses! The fashions in London this season seem to be designed with the direct idea of stamping out in us the very British dread of appearing rediculous. The majority of the most beautiful gowns arecut down very much at the throat and up rather much at the ankles; but as there is not the least reason why we should be ashamed to expose our throats, and as where a skirt is cut up at the ankles it is usually to reveal the most feminine and dainty of foamy lace undrskirts, attached to the gowns itself—there is every opportunity for these gowns to be worn with all that grace and distinction which an English woman can lend to her clothes.

Hat strings in many different forms will be one of the leading features of the summer hats. The dainty model, which our artist has sketched, is "Dutch" in shape. It is swathed around the high crown with navy blue Crepe de-Choire, with one long supple string of black satin or velours chiffon. A single dark red rose spray takes the place of an aigrette, and is worn in Eastern manner in the centre-front.

I don't think the fashions in general have ever been more charming than they are this season in London. One just revels in them, and is thankful to be a woman that one may wear and appreciate "Such perfect dreams—," in the words of a woman friend. The Season is almost in full swing, and the big West End shops are full of the most delightful hats and gowns and the fasinating little etcetras which go to complete a woman's toilette.

One of the very latest ideas for the latter is the beaded girdle. This is worn in all manner of quaint ways, and at most unexpected times. It is seen in a twisted fashion upon charmeuse, cripen de chine, or brocade, but it must not encircle the waist. That is much too ordinary! A favourite manner consists in starting one end of the girdle from the centre back, crossing one shoulder, and allowing the other end to hang straight to the hip, or even to the fences, where it may perhaps connect a couple of folds, and terminate in an immicose tassel. An ingenious woman will soon conceive a multitude of uses in which to employ these girdles on her gowns and they add an indescribably bizarre and picturesque touch to almost any toilette.

The sketch illustrates two of the latest whims of Madame de la Mode. The charming coatee, suitable for the elaborate brocades as the more subtle silk crepe, and the music-hall attibute, the Bayadere sash. They are both undeniably fascinating and possess a distinct charm all their own. The coatee in the sketch has the added attraction of a Medici collar, suitable for expression in soft lace, net, or tulle. This collar forms a charming frame for the face, and adds tremendously to the picturesque appearance of the entire toilette.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOXING IN BOMBAY.

SHERWOOD FORESTER'S TOURNAMENT.

Last night the remaining semi-finals were decided in connection with the above tournament, before a very disappointing "house." Considerate enough to cater for the civilian enthusiasts by holding the Tournament on the Cooperage, instead of as usual in Colaba, the executive can only feel that their though fulness has met with but little response. There has been some really good and whole-hearted fighting, and the finals should be well worth seeing.

The best bit of fighting, from a scientific point of view, was that between Sly and Hutchinson. The latter was the heavier, but Sly kept after him all the time; and it was noticeable that when they exchanged blows freely, his blows were always the better placed. Hutchinson has a punch, which might terminate a fight at any moment in his favour, but Sly saw that it did not land in the right place.

The next contest was one of five rounds between the Boy Champions of the Sherwoods and Volunteers. This was fast all the way; and although Crump put up a very game fight, Whitacker used his longer reach too well for him. For boys, they were very smart and Whitacker is a good-natural boxer who should train on to something out of the ordinary.

The second semi-final in the 107 Open Class was a great match and needed an extra round to decide it. Peduzzi gave away reach and weight, but went for his man so persistently, that he had Adkin the more tired at the finish. He meets Sly in the final, and the latter should win decisively.

One would like to reiterate the remark about the fighting being well worth seeing and it is to be hoped there will be a better attendance to-night.

The following are the full details:—

Novices, 10st 5lbs (semi-final).—Pte. Turner v. Copl. Sanders. Turner had the advantage in reach but Sanders was the stronger. They got to work at once with right and left swings and no pretence of defence. Sanders had Turner in a bad way on the ropes, but the latter lasted gamely. Reviving in the interval, Turner opened well and had about his share of the round. The pace was kept up in the third round, both tiring and a Sanders having the better of it. Sanders won.

Novices 9st. 4lbs. (semi-final).—Pte Murfitt v. Pte. White. With reach in his favour, Murfitt set the pace, but a smart left and right followed then saw White break about even on the round. The second opened with some fast, close fighting, Murfitt's left being useful. Towards the end a right on the mark sent White down for about eight seconds. He was sent down again when dazed, but the bell followed almost at once. Murfitt set a lively pace and sent in both gloves rapidly, when in close with scarcely any return, mainly for the mark. White lasted out but lost by a substantial margin.

Novices 10st 4lbs. (2nd round)—Pte. Staples v. Pte. Bramley. Though Bramley started aggressively, Staples soon steadied him and brought off several heavy rights following his left lead, with a knock down: he had points in his favour. Two heavy rights to the side of the jaw sent Bramley down. He rose without taking any advantage of the count, went down to another right swing on the same place and the referee stopped the fight. Staples won.

Regimental Bantam Weights (semi-final.)—Pte. Morton v. Pte. Spick. A fairly quiet round, Spick scoring well with a mart left and drawing claret. At the end of this round Morton complained of sprained ankle and gave in. Spick won.

Volunteer Championship (semi-final)—Vol. Roach (B. B. and C. I. R. V.) v Vol. Kubes (B. V.). Well matched in build, Kubes set the pace with a quick left, and bringing his right into use, later, had much the better of the round. In the second Roach missed his swings and Kubes had much the better of it again. Roach rushed in the third, but was cautioned for a back-hander. He did better than before but Kubes again had it on points. Kubes won

Open, 10st. 7lbs. (semi-final.),—Rif. Hutchinson (R. I. R.) v. Pte. Sly (Middlesex), Of the same height. Hutchinson was the heavier. They opened warily, Sly first using his left and pressing. Sly had slightly the better of it, evading a dangerous right swing. The second opened with a great will, the pair exchanging hard lefts and rights for several seconds without any guard. Later they indulged in a similar one, but this time Sly got home with better judgment, receiving Hutchinson's blows on his arms. It ended with the latter going down, Sly scoring on the round. Sly gave his man no rest in the third and his left got home frequently. Hutchinson rushed on occasions but met better directed right cross counters and was about done at the close. Sly won.

Regimental, 10st. (semi-final)—Pte. Brown v. Pte. Bentley. Brown was the taller and took good advantage of his reach, early opening the side of Bentley's right eye. More hard and rather wild hitting in the next, Bentley aggressive and equalising. In the third Bentley forced the pace with swings and tapped claret, trying to shake off the disadvantage in reach This he succeeded in doing by close fighting, and won a hard fight on points.

Five-Round Contest.—Boy Crump (1st S. F.) Champion of Regiment vs. Boy Whitacker (B. V. R.) Champion of Cadets. Weights were about the same, but Whitacker had the longer reach, and going after Crump all the time, had much the better of the first round. In the second, Crump covered well but went further back on points, Whitacker using his right more. Whitacker made it very hot in the third and had matters all his way.

Crump fought gamely in the fourth and cut his man over the eye, but the length of reach was too much for him. After the punishment he received, Crump was wonderfully fresh in the last and swung back pluckily, but Whitacker's left kept going in and he got away quick enough to avoid the swings. Whitacker won comfortably.

Regimental Featherweights (Semi-final)—Lce.-Cpl. Wilson v. Cpl. Graham. A spirited round of hard hitting with Wilson slightly ahead. The second was again good with little to choose, each setting the pace in turn. In the third they went at it hard, and with good rights Wilson took the upper hand. Graham was floored for a couple of seconds and a right sent him down again for the full time. Wilson won.

Volunteer Championship (semi-final).—Vol. Gardner (G. I. P. R. V.) v. Vol. La Touche (G. I. P. R.) La Touche at once pressed and, although no hard blow was struck, Gardner went down three times. In the second he was on the boards twice. La Touche warned for hitting with his wrist. In the third La Touche kept at his man, but was two wild to get in a telling one and won on points.

Regimental 10st. 7lb. (semi final)—Lce.-Cpl. Taylor v. Pte. Dunn. Dunn was stronger, but Taylor had the reach and used a good left. Dunn missing his rights, Taylor took the round. Dunn came in more in the next, but Taylor's left again scored and he was quite agreable to mix. The third was full of incident, Dunn keeping after his man, but being continually met with a left prop, Dunn's aggressiveness earned him an extra round and drew blood early. It was a hard round, and by keeping at his man, Dunn received the verdict. Taylor was rather unlucky.

Open 10st. 7lbs. (semi-final.)—Sgt. Adkin S. F. v. Pte. Peduzzi, L. N. Lancs. A fast first round Peduzzi being at a big disadvaniage in size but rushing most of the time and getting slightly the better of it, Adkin using a downward chop. Peduzzi went at it again hastily and scored, but towards the end Adkin's right was very useful. The third was a very fine round the two being at it all the time. Adkin's right was telling but Peduzzi kept steadily at his man and an extra round was ordered. They were both rather done, but kept up a fast pace, Peduzzi still wading in his bigger opponent and being deservedly awarded the fight.

Regimental Middle Weights (semi-final)—Pte. Bramley v. Lce.-Cpl. Dunn, Bramley scratched.

Open Bantam Weights (semi final)—Pte. Feast (1st S. F.) v. Bugler Major (G. I. P. R.V.)—Major landed admirably with his left and scored a knock down. Feast returned the compliment, but was behind on points at the close. Feast made the pace and had slightly the better of it, though he met a very stiff left. In the third Feast made the pace and though Major fought him back pluckily, Feast had it on points.

Major Preston, sportingly presented a best loser's prize for the man who could not possibly earn any other. Major Preston's prize:—Sgt. Adkin.

Best Losers:—Corpl. Graham and Vol. Gardner.

TO-NIGHT'S PROGRAMME.

The following is this evening's programme:—

Final Open All India 10st. 7lbs.
Final Open All India 8st. 7lbs.
Final Regimental Middle Weight
Final Regimental 10st, 7lbs.
Final Regimental 10st. 0lb.
Final Regimental 9st 0lb.
Final Regimental 8st. 4lbs.
Final Novices 10st. 4lbs.
Final Novices 9st. 4lbs.
Final Vol. Championship.
Final Boys Class A
Final Boys Class C
Challenge Match.—Vol. Halliburn, B.V.R vs Cadet Michael, B. V. R.

SIMLA RACES.

GOOD GROUND FOR TRAINING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 23.

Clouds have cleared off and fine weather set in; and there is a prospect of the Annandale ground soon drying to admit of the training of race-horses and practice games at polo being renewed.

The polo tournament has been further postponed and will now begin on Thursday, 29th, semi-finals on June 3rd and finals on June 5th.

As some races have not filled, and no further final entries are expected, fresh races will have to be framed.

HAJI'S RETURN TICKETS.

(*Continued from page 1.*)

whose tender is accepted by Government, should be given the exclusive right of carrying all pilgrims" as this is impracticable under Section 164 of Act VIII of 1878.

3. Paragraph 3 of the letter referred to above states that "the system of return tickets cannot be worked unless Government fix the rate of fares, but that if they endeavoured to do this, it is possible that "the steamship companies, if they disapproved of the rates so fixed, might stand out of the business altogether and refuse to provide any steamers. In these circumstances the only solution of the question would be to invite tenders and give the monopoly of the conveyance of all Pilgrims for a single season to one firm." The question in which the Pilgrims would interest themselves is only the question of fixity of rates because on that depends the possibility of their pilgrimage to Mecca; for every Pilgrim cannot afford to pay the rate anticipated by the Resolution.

4. We have been referred to the dictates of Islam, but the mandates can only fall on a deaf ear if they were interpreted to the ignorant Moslems, who blindly flock in numbers to Bombay at the Haj time. What the Association desires is that rates should be fixed by Government for single tickets each way from Bombay to Jeddah and vice versa with the maximum of Rs. 40-to Rs. 50 and for all times i.e. between 1st August and 10th October and these rates should be made binding on the steamship companies like the Indian Tariff Act XI of 1882.

5. The Association is strongly of opinion that under no circumstances would it, in the long run, be to the advantage of the poor, ignorant, and misguided, Pilgrims to give a monopoly to one company. Rates being fixed, it should be left open to any company to carry the pilgrims, and, if any company cares, it may compete with its sister company to carry the Pilgrims at a cheaper rate than the fixed rate. Only in that case care should be taken that no company should be allowed to undermine the comforts of the Pilgrims.

6. There is another important question to be concidered, which we wish to point out, will seriously affect the practicability of the proposed return ticket and the idea of the monopoly to a single company. It is this that all Pilgrims do not proceed to Mecca to return within a specified time nor do some of them return by the same route. This is to be considered and given allowance for.

7. The Indian Pilgrim Jubilee Relief Fund, in our opinion, need be encouraged and better managed.

If our opinion be accepted, it will not only obviate restrictions which may wrongly affected the legitimate Haji, but will leave the way open to the right Moslem, we mean, him on whom the Haj is binding, for the performance of religious rites.—We have, etc.,

(Sd.) SYED EBRAHIM SYED AHED KADIRI,
MOHOMED YOUSUF NAZIM,
Honorary Secretaries, the Young Men's Mohammedan Association.

LAHORE BOMB.

REWARD OF Rs. 5,000 OFFERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, May 23.

A reward of five thousand rupees has been offered by the Punjab Government for information, giving a clue to the recent bomb incident in Lahore.

CAPT. BETT'S CONDITION.

On enquiry at the hospital last evening our representative learnt that Capt. Bett's condition is improving. The condition of his assailant, butler Dawood, also shows improvement for the better.

B. B. AND C. I. STRIKE.

FOUNDRY "STRIKERS" CEASE WORK.

For a few days past, the labourers employed in the workshops of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company at Parel, have exhibted signs of dissatisfaction at the pay and conditions of labour under which they had to work. The men entirely belonged to the foundry of the workshop and they are, as their present attitude signifies, designated "strikers." There are more than two hundred men in that section of the workshop and they belong to various up-country districts and belong to various Hindu creeds.

Many of the men had been employed in the service of the company for many years past, but with the introduction of fresh blood the trouble began. Their grievances were mainly with regard to the wages they received and which were supplemented with the regulations governing the hours of work and granting of holidays. Their view was that they received wages at the rate of eight and nine annas per diem, and with that their average monthly income did not exceed Rs. 12-8-0. At eight in the morning, they say, they had to begin their work, and continue till five in the evening, but half an hour more was exacted from them after the usual time, in order to make up the hours of a half day's holiday which they enjoy on Saturday afternoons. In view of these they demand enhanced wages and it is said it was only an all-round increase of one anna they wanted, as for the holidays, they insisted on certain concession.

The men were led to demand such terms partly through the fact that they were made to understand that better conditions prevail in the workshop of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, where it is alleged the men are offered as consolidated monthly wage of Rs 15 for similar work.

Further they stated that better-paid men are given the advantage of free houses, whereas they were deprived of Rs. [illegible] which they were obtaining in the way of compensation in grain and they had to pay Rs. 3 or more for small rooms to live in.

It is stated that the grain compensation was disallowed by the Loco. Superintendent recently on the ground that the cost of grain had come down and could enable the workmen with their pay to keep the standard of lving at the present prices.

Representation to the above effect was made to Mr. H. A. Page, Loco. Superintendent, who declined to consider their demands, as he knew they were far from being reasonable in respect of the condition prevailing elsewhere. Mr. Cobban, works manager, communicated to the men the decisions of the Loco. Superintendent on their grievances on Tuesday last. Since then the men have left their work and begun to hover round the workshop. No notice of them was however taken and the work in the usual way was carried on with others and the "strikers'" hope of jeapardising the work was entirely baffled. Defeated in their attempts to insist on the Loco Superintendent to offer them better wages, the men directed their attention to the Agent, whom they attempted to interview.

Yesterday morning, about 9-30, the men began to arrive at the Agent's office, at Church Gate. Some came by the local trains and others walking. By 11 o'clock in the forenoon, nearly two hundred men had come to the place, and they were confronted by the police under Inspector Chapman and four European Officers, who had already arrived there on information. Under police advice the men seated themselves under a tree and created no disturbance. Their presence was unknown to the Agent or any other Railway official till a late hour. About 3 p. m., Mr. Woolcombe, the Agent of the Company and Mr. Page and other general officers of the Company gave an interview to six delegates of the men, who were accompanied by an Indain pleader, as their spokesman. After hearing them, the Agent told them that their wages could be increased and no alterations would be made in their conditions of work. The Agent asked them to go to work from Monday and if they failed to go on that day, their services would not be further used and they would not be paid.

The men, on receipt of this reply broke off quietly and went to the Railway station, at Church Gate and took the 3.50 train. Inspector Chapman and his assistants seeing them off. It is stated that they have expressed their wish not to turn up for work on Monday but would depart to their "muluk."

Enquiries, regarding the above strike made by our representative, showed that the Company offered wages of ten annas per day on the days worked and that was a wage, which considered reasonably, would amount to the about same as that offered by the G. I. P. R. Company. The conditions of work in the B. B. and C. I. workshop are similar, if not better than that those existing on the G. I. P., and the demands of the men were unreasonable, and far from being justified.

The statement that the Agent was considering the question of giving the men higher rates of pay was incorrect.

BOMBAY MEMON CLUB.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. VAYADINA.

In appreciation of his successful efforts of Haji Ebrahim Vaiyadina, being about a a settlement of dispute which threatened to divide the Cutchi Memon community of Karachi into two sections, the members of the Bombay Memon Club last night entertained him to a dinner in Sabu Bag, Byculla. There were about four hundred guests present. Mr. Mouledina Haji Alarakhia, Mr. Abdul Rahman Haji Yakoob, the president and vice-president of the club, received the guests at the gate.

Amongst those present were: The Rajah of Kotah, the Agent to the Ameer of Kabul, Mr. Sulleman Abdul Vahed, Patron of the club, the Hon. Mr. Fazalthoy M. Chinoy, representative of the Bombay Mahomedans on the Governor's Council, Mr. Gulamhusein Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Rahimtulla M. Chinoy, Mr. Haji Dawood Elias, Mr. Mahomed Kassam Lakhtani, Khan Bahadur Padwani, Mr. Abdulla Munim Bagz, Mr. Sallehmahomed Haji Almed Noorani, Mr. Alimahomed Nensi, Mr. Myan Ahmed Myan Chottani, Dr. Guaya, Mr. Abdulkadar Haji Ismael, Mr. Haji Adam Noorani, Mr. Gulam Mahomed Noorani, Nr. Mowlana Sibli, Mr. Mahomed Arab, Mr. Abdul Karim Isa Fadla and others.

Mr, Abdul Rehman Haji Yakoob spoke a few words on behalf of the club in appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Haji Ebrahim Vayadina, the guest of the evening.

Mr. Ismail Adam thanked the assembly on behalf of Mr. Vayadina, and Mr Sulleman Abdul Wahed garlanded the guest of the evening.

After dinner the guests dispersed at a late hour before which a photograph of the gathering was taken by Messrs. Gomes and Lawrie by flash-light.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "SALSETTE," May 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" with the English mails of the 9th inst arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning with the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Barry-Bradley, Mr. W.	May, Maj.-Genl E. S.
Bunnell, Mr. R. H.	McConnel, Mr. H. L. C.
Dulton, Mr. G.	Noble, Mrs.
Hawkes, Mrs. F.	Ottley, Mr. A. G.
Mare, Sub. Lt. P. A.	Pook, Mr. J. de C.
Mohinddin, Mr. M. M.	Roche-Kelly, Mr. J. W.
Millar, Capt. J. H.	Wilkie, Mr. D. P.
Morris, Mr. E. E.	

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Blight, Mr. P.	Scott, Mr. J. M.
Edmonds, Mr. T. J.	Samman, Mrs. H. F.
Evans, Mr. A. H.	2 infants and maid
Folly, Mr. L. J. P.	Thomas, Major A. M.
Macdonald, Maj. H.	
Percival. Mr. P. E.	
Veronne, Mr. P. E.	

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Leinhorn, Mr. L.

BRINDISI TO KARACHI.

Caussett, Major O. G. and Mrs.

Per s.s. Mantua to London on 31st May 1913

Allen, Mr W P	Macnab, Lt-Col Colin
Anderson, Mr W M	Mahalaxmiwallah, Mr P D
Arthur, Sir Allen	Mason, Mrs C D T
Bader, Mrs F R, child and infant	May, Mr and Mrs J
Barclay, Mr E H	McClintock, Maj R L and Mrs
Barclay, Mr T	McPherson, Mrs G
Blackburn, Mr T	Murray, Mr C W W
Blackham, Mr	Myers, Miss A
Blythe, Mr W	Mylne, Mr Ernest
Boddishaw, Mr J P	Nand Kumar, Mr
Brown, Lt-Col E H	Narendranath, Dewan Bahadur
Buddensieg, Mr G	Narendranath, Mrs
Bull, Mr H	Orr, Mr W
Cairnes, Mr W E P	Owen Jenkins, Rev K. and Mrs
Campagnac, Mr W	Patel, Mr P V and Mrs
Campagnac, Mrs and infant	Patel, Mrs T V
Candler, Mr A P	Peyton, Mr W H
Carpper, Mr P	Plinston, Lt G H
Carter, Mrs C Bonham	Pringle, Miss G W
Crimmin, VC, VD, C IE, DPH, IMS, Lt-Col J	Putham, Mr J
Crimmin, Mrs and two children	Rigby, RAMC Capt CM
Crocker, Lt-Col G D	Rimmar, Mr J W
Cunningham, Mr J	Sillem, Lt-Col A F
Davies, Mrs J	Sinclair, Mrs R L
Denne, Mr G F A	Slater, Mr J Sanders and Mrs
Dhar, Mr D M	Smith, Mrs H D
Durgadas, Mr M	Sommerfelt, Mr A
Evans, Mr J H	Stanley Walker, Mrs W
Fowler, Col C A	Stanyon, Mr H J
Grant, Major, E V	Suttie, Mrs P E
Grant, Mr T S	Sutton, Captain F
Greenbough, Mr E L	Swinchatt, Mr P H and Mrs
Hahn, Mrs and infant	Thurman, Mr W A
Harris, Mr W	Todd, Mr
Havelock, Mr B A J	Todd, Mrs, child and infant
Herbert, Mr A G and Mrs	Topalia, Mr A B
Hoson, Mr J C	Traylen, Mrs and three children
Hudson, Captain VC P	Traylen, Miss
Hutchinson, Mr C W	Treasure, Mr E H M
Hunter, Mr P and Mrs	Vesuna, Mr H B
Huntington, Miss	Vivian, Mr F G J and Mrs
Jhanson, Mr C H G	Weston, Mr N E
Jhatti, Mr P S	Wild, Mr A C
Jolly, Mrs	Willoughby, Lt.-Col M E
Kaig, Major S W and [illegible]	Wilson, Mr J and Mrs
Kakkir, Mr H H	
Kakkin, Mrs and infant	
Lawrence, Mr E G and Mrs	
Leslie, Mr W	
Leslie, [illegible]s	
Lobb, [illegible] C	
Lumsd[illegible] Mrs P J	

DEPARTURES.

P. S. S. "SALSETTE," MAY 24.

P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers : —

[illegible] Mr P	Pye, Captain K W
[illegible] Miss M	Parkinson, Mr J
[illegible]bloméw, Miss	Prideaux, Mr R A
[illegible]burn, Mr J	Robinson, Mrs A
[illegible]insop, Mr B A	Rikh, Mrs S N, Shivanath and two children
[illegible]Mr C R	
[illegible]ridge, Mr A J	Rohman, Mr A
[illegible]Mrs	Russell, Captain E C
[illegible]trick, Mr N T	Saleh, Mr R K
[illegible]ng, Mr F J	Skemp, Mr F W
[illegible], Mr J A M J	Sparkes, Mr H W
[illegible]ni, Mr G A	Stacey, Capt R E
[illegible], Mrs H S	Sankey, Mr E
[illegible]ley-Silburn, Mr J	Tuke, I M S, Major A W
[illegible], Mr D	Tuke, Mrs
[illegible]an, Mr W G	Taylor, Mr J
[illegible], Dr D'Arcy	Tilsley, Mr C
[illegible]Mr W E [illegible]	Vesey, R E, Major C E G
[illegible]t, R I M, Mr [illegible]	Vickers, Captain
[illegible]inon, Mr J	Vines, R I M, Comdr D F
[illegible]ull, Mr P	Viney, Mr E W
[illegible]mrick, Mr A S	Wilson, Captain
[illegible]rieff, Mr L M	Watson, Maj J W
[illegible]erjee, Mr K C	
[illegible]bb, Mr J	
[illegible], Mr E R	

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—May 9.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col J J Bourke, [illegible]S	Mr F V P Gompertz
Col E St A [illegible]ke	Mr G S Curtis
Col V Murray, [illegible]	Mr T S Greenaway
[illegible] W R Battye [illegible]S	Mr H L Stephenson
[illegible] F McConaghey	Mr F O Oertel
[illegible] B O Roe, I A	Mr A Woods
[illegible] H H Batten, I A	Mr F G Wigley
[illegible] W Prescot, I A	Mr N C McLeod
[illegible] B B Paymaster.	Mr H Lane
[illegible] A M Cones.	Mr J McNeil
[illegible] Irving	Mr C Somers Taylor
[illegible] M Holmes C S I	Mr C A Silberrad
[illegible] F de la Fosse.	Mr J B G Smith
[illegible] J Gould	Mr W C Oram
[illegible] V Elsdon	Mr W J H Newman
[illegible] G Covernton	Mr B B Osmaston
[illegible] Gaskell	Mr C Seagrim
[illegible] E Jackson	Mr H Thompson, C S I
[illegible] D Bartley	Mr J D Sefton
[illegible] E J Dobbs	Sir W S Meyer, K C I E
[illegible] H Bernays	Mr M Webb
	Mr G P Millet
	Rev J E H Williams.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

[illegible] B Bernard, C I [illegible]mo 17 days	Mr T Hobbs, 6 mo M C
[illegible] A Hughes Hall- [illegible]15 days	Mr J Byrne, 6 mo M C
[illegible] G Austin, 3 mo	Mr F B Evans 4 mo M C
[illegible] G Clabby, 5 mo	Mr J E Vaughan, 7 days
[illegible] C Leggatt, 6 mo [illegible]C	Rev G Hewitt, 3 mo 26 days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

[illegible]ss G Fowler	Mr R M Powell

[illegible]z serial story "The Wheel O' [illegible]ne," by Mr. Louis Tracy, is concluded in our Literary Supplement next Saturday, on which day we publish the first instalment of a serial entitled "A Mayfair Mystery" by Mr. J. B. Harris-Burland.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

The Mysore Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition will be opened on October 3rd.

Sir Edward Maclagan will preside at a meeting of the Board of Management, Indian People's Famine Trust, on the 5th June at Simla.

The Government of Bengal is acquiring land at the public expense viz., for the construction of the Calcutta Chord Railway passing through villages in the districts of Howrah and 24 Parganas.

A proposal to convert the old Government Press building in Merchant Street, Rangoon, to accommodate the offices of the Commissioner of Police and the new central division is under consideration.

The Viceroy will give a farewell dinner to Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson on the 24th June. The Hon. Mr. Ali Imam entertains him on the 14th June and the Maharaja of Tikari on the 16th June.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson, C. S. I., having resigned his office of additional Member of the Madras Legislative Council, Mr. W. Francis, I.C.S., has been nominated in his place.

From the 11th to the 17th instant, 10 Eurasians 16 Indian Christians, 294 Hindus and 49 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 369. The death rate was 37·0 per mile, the mean for the ten previous years being 37.5. The deaths are thus classified: Plague 1; cholera 1, fevers 85; bowel complaints 92; other causes 90.

The Madras Government have decided to establish an Excise Intelligence Bureau, with its headquarters at Madras, for the purpose of collecting and disseminating information regarding the smuggling of excisable articles such as opium, hemp, drugs, cocaine, etc. The Excise Inspector for Railways will be the Superintendent of the Bureau and will be subordinate to and work under the orders of the Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue.

The Football Association that it is proposed to form in Bangalore, with the approval of the General Officer Commanding the Brigade, is taking a good deal too much on itself says the "Madras Mail." We read that one of the objects of the Association is "to make, adpot, vary and publish rules, bye-laws and conditions for the regulation of the game." Surely this is solely the duty of the two Associations that control "Soccer" football at Home, and not that of a local Association in India.

Details to hand regarding the fatal accident to. M. Verminck, the aviator who was in Calcutta, a few months ago, who met with his death in Indo-China, show that the aeroplane had met with a mishap previously, but repairs had been effected. Attempts to dissuade the pilot from making an ascent were made by his friends, but he smilingly waved them aside and insisted on going up, amid the applause of 10,000 spectators. The machine attained a height of 250 metres at a good speed, and then fell to earth with a swoop, the aviator being instantly killed, the great crowd looking on, their cheers of encouragement having barely died away before the calamity occurred.

Mr. R. N. Lyne, Director of Agriculture, Ceylon, thinks that there is every possibility of the plant "Hedychium Coronarium" being largely utilised for paper-making. Of the ginger and arrowroot familly, this plant is found growing in wild profussion in Ceylon in most ground, especially near streams and water courses, but is were much larger in size than the cultivated species; while an allied species, "Hedychium Flavescens, also found growing wild in the island, has stems eight feet high. Its value in Ceylon, Mr. Lyne says, will depend on its power of spreading and reproducing stems. Reference is also made in the article to other sources of paper-making matirial in the island.

The works party which has just returned to Allahabad, experienced weather of a most unusual character in the Mishmi country. Supplies were cut off owing to a breakdown of communications with the base at Sudiya, and for ten days the party were on half rations. The mules suffered terribly from absence of fodder, and no less than 500 animals were lost, having to be destroyed to prevent their dying of starvation. This will add considerably to the cost of the expedition. On their way back the 48th Pioneers found the face of the country vastly changed. What had been little lazy streams on their way up had become swift torrents impassable except by means of a bridge. The delays on this account were frequent all the way along, and the party were fain to believe the statements of the Mishmi people that such heavy rains are only experienced about once in seven years.

An excellent method of killing rats with the object of keeping down plague has been divised by Sardar Dial Singh, Prime Minister of Faridkot. The inventor's original idea was to utilise the cheap and abundant "kharrah" but in practice, an iron drum was found superior and more durable. The drum is fitted with a long tin nozzle and fitted with toria stalks or chag to which a little sulphur is added. To the back of the drum at the base is attached a pair of country-made bellows. The contents of the drum are set alight and smoulder gently. Then the nozzle is inserted into a rat hole and the bellows worked so as to drive the fumes down the hole. In England, whether with ferret or gas, it is considered necessary to drive the rats into the open, where they can be killed. In Indian mud houses they may just as well be buried in their own runs, and a man with a pan of wet clay accordingly plasters up every exit hole or crack from which smoke may be seen escaping. Under the orders of Sir Louis Dane the invention was recently given a thorough trial in the colony town of Sargodha in the Shahpur district where it proved so successful that the neighbouring "chaks" have demanded similar treatment.

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"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.
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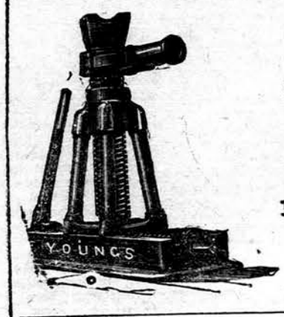

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SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S AFFAIRS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The King and Queen, with Princess Mary and Princess Christian, visited the Royal Academy on May 4, arriving at three o'clock and remaining till about half-past five. The Queen, with other members of the royal family, had already visited the exhibition a few days ago while the King was at Newmarket and her Majesty pointed out to the King several of the pictures which claimed her special attention at her former visit. The President of the Royal Academy, with the secretary and some other representatives, received their Majesties.

The King and Queen drove to the Royal Albert Hall on May 5, and witnessed the reproduction of the film "Quo Vadis." The visit was strictly private.

The King and Queen left for Aldershot on May 9 accompanied by Princess Mary.

May 6 being the third anniversary of the death of King Edward, the King and Queen, Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria, Princess Christian the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Duchess of Albany, Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck, and Prince Albert and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein attended a special service in the Royal Albert Memorial Chapel, Windsor Castle.

The Duke of Connaught, the new president of the Boy Scouts' Association, presided on May 7 at a meeting of the council. He warmly praised the movement and repelled the charge of militarism sometimes brought against it. He also took the opportunity of acknowledging for the Duchess and himself the generous sympathy and affection shown to them in her Royal Highness's illness throughout the whole of the British Empire. Nothing would be more encouraging to her to continue her fight against this insidious disease.

A meeting of the Advisory Committee of the King Edward Memorial Fund was held at the Mansion House on May 6. The fund was reported to amount to £71,261 exclusive of £25,000 promised by a lady who wished to be anonymous, towards the Shadwell Market site, and £5,000 about to be contributed by the Poulter trustees. The committee had before them various plans for the laying out of the Shadwell Market area. The estimates expense varied from £40,000 to £70,000. Sir Vezey Strong said the eminent firm of engineers of which Sir Alexander Rendal, K.C.I.E., was the head had kindly consented to act as honorary engineers to the committee, and Mr. F. Palmer, C.I.E., one of that firm, and consulting engineer to the Port of London Authority, had agreed to prepare plans and estimates for the erection of the river wall to the Shadwell Market site.

In the House of Commons on May 2 the second reading of the London Elections Bill was moved by Mr. Glanville, who explained that the main object of the measures was to constitute London as a single borough for purposes of parliamentary elections. It also proposed that all elections in London should be on one day, that plural voting in London should be abolished, that there should be a more uniform system of registration, and that the polling hours should be from seven in the morning until ten at night. The rejection was moved by Mr. Hoare. Mr. Ellis Griffith, on behalf of the Government, advised the House to give the Bill a second reading. Mr. Hayes Fisher, and later on, Mr. Balfour opposed the Bill. The second reading was carried by 193 to 103, a majority of ninety.

In the House of Lords on May 5 the Children (Employment Abroad) Bill was read a third time. The report of amendments to the Solicitors Bill was received. An address for the appointment of an additional judge in the King's Bench Division was agreed to on the motion of the Lord Chancellor. The House adjourned until May 27.

In the Commons Mr. Asquith said in reply to a question that the Government would state their views as to the course they would take as regarded the Government of Ireland Bill, the Established Church (Wales) Bill, and the Temperance (Scotland) Bill when the Irish measure came on for second reading after the Whitsuntide recess. Mr. Dickinson moved the second reading of the Representation of the People (Women) Bill which, he explained, would have the effect of adding about six million voters to the parliamentary register. Lord H Cavendish-Bentinck seconded the motion for the second reading, and the rejection of the Bill was then proposed by Mr. Arnold Ward and seconded by Mr. Cecil Beck. Viscount Wolmer, Mr. E. A. Goulding, Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Stuart-Wortley, and others took part in the debate, which revealed wide differences of opinion among members on both sides of the House. The debate was adjourned.

In the House of Commons on May 6 the debate on the motion for the second reading of the Representation of the People (Women) Bill was resumed by Sir J. Compton-Rickett, and Mr. Snowden having also spoken, Mr. Asquith addressed the House at some length against the measure. Lord R. Cecil and Sir F. Low continued the debate, and Sir E. Grey then spoke on behalf of the Bill, answering the Premier's arguments in some detail. Mr. Walter Long and Mr. F. E. Smith spoke against the Bill from the front Opposition bench. The House divided at eleven o'clock, and the motion for the rejection of the Bill was carried by 266 to 219, a majority of forty-seven.

In the House of Commons on May 7 the Irish Home Rule, Welsh Church, and Scottish Temperance Bills were read a first time, in view of the intention of the Government to proceed with them under the powers of the Parliamant Act. Mr. Asquith intimated that the second reading and subsequent stages would be taken as soon as possible after the Whitsuntide recess. The Budget resolutions were considered on report and agreed to, after discussion, in which Mr. Pretyman, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Evelyn Cecil, and Mr. Masterman took part. The Finance Bill was brought in and read a first time. A resolution declaring that the Indo Chinese opium traffic is morally indefensible, and calling on the Government to release China from her treaty obligations to admit the Indian drug, was then moved by Mr. Towyn Jones and seconded by Mr. T. E. Harvey. An amendment was moved by Sir J. D. Rees in favour of safeguarding the legitimate interests of the Indian taxpayers and of British-Indian merchants. Mr. Montagu (Under Secretary for India) explained the arrangements by which the trade would be ended by 1916. The amendment and the motion were withdrawn.

Mr. Wilfrid Hill, of Fulford Hall, Earlswood, Birmingham, has just completed a tour of East Worcestershire, and has accepted an invitation to oppose Mr. Austen Chamberlain in the Liberal interest at the next election.

The Executive of the Stalybridge and Dukinfield Liberal Association have adopted Mr. George Henry Kenyon, Mayor of Dukinfield, as Liberal candidate to contest the borough at the next general election in opposition to Mr. John Wood, M.P.

Mr. G. C. Hamilton, son of the late Archdeacon Hamilton, has been selected as Unionist candidate for the Altrincham Division vacant through the resignation of Mr. Kebty-Fletcher. The Hon. Lawrence Kay-Shuttleworth will be the Liberal candidate.

The Government, it is understood, are in communication with the foreign Powers who were signatories to the Declaration of London to assertain whether an agreement can be arrived at to define the word "base" so that it shall not include commercial ports. If such an agreement can be reached the intention is to proceed with the Naval Prize Bill this session. At present according to the terms of the Declaration, all foodstuffs consigned in time of war to any "place serving as a base" for the armed forces of the enemy would be contraband. This, it is explained in the Drafting Committee's report, would apply to a base of supplies as well as operations, and any commercial port might be a base of supplies.

Strong opposition to the movement for national service was expressed by two Ministers, Mr. Lewis Harcourt and Mr. Percy Illingworth, in speeches delivered in the country on May 3. Mr. Harcourt spoke at the annual meeting of the Rossendale Liberal Council at Crawshawbooth. He said that he feared that too many members of the Opposition were aiming at a conscript army. The policy masqueraded under many aliases—such as compulsory training or national service—but in the end they all meant the same thing, a conscript army, founded upon compulsory service. He did not for a moment believe that there was any possibility that such a scheme, if honestly explained to the people, would ever be accepted by the electors, unless, indeed, the present electorate were diluted by the addition of large numbers of new voters who in no circumstances could be subject to military service. This conscript army was demanded as a protection against a full-dress invasion as distinguished from a raid, and the necessary force for such an invasion was generally put at from 70,000 to 100,000 men. But no such invasion could take place until our fleets had been destroyed, and when such an event occurred invasion would become futile, for with the command of the sea gone we could easily be reduced to submission by starvation.

In a speech at a Liberal meeting at Shipley Mr. Percy Illingworth, M. P., said that in spite of reapeated efforts they had not been able to remedy the grave and serious injustice which the Tory Party inflicted by means of the Education Act of 1902. He was however able to say to his fellow-Nonconformists that in any Education Bill introduced by the Government the first consideration would be to remove those grievances and there could be no national and final settlement of the education question which did not secure the approval of Nonconformists. The present, Mr. Illingworth went on, was a period on scares. Lord Robert's ideal was that the nation should be composed of soldiers. At this point there was a collision with the Navy League, who thought that the nation should be composed of sailors; and there was a third terror springing up which clamoured for aircraft to patrol the skies. He thought the nation should keep a very watchful eye and a very tight hand on the views and ideas of experts.

The annual demonstration of the Grand Habitation of the Primrose League was held on May 2 at the Albert Hall, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the Grand Master, presided, and the great hall, which was hung with the beautiful banners of the habitations, was crowded in every part. Lord Curzon, who was loudly cheered, said the people of this country were properly and wisely sensitive, not merely about the honour, but also about the prudence and candour of their public men. The proceedings before the Marconi Committe had raised a cloud of suspicion which had attained to very formidable dimensions. Yet a great deal of that suspicion would have been avoided, and the country would have been spared the scandal of the long and infructuous proceedings before the Marconi Committee, if ordinary psudence—to put it no higher—had been shown by responsible men at the start, and if the house of Commons had been treated by them with candour and sincerity in October, when the matter war first raised. He hoped the result would be to re-establish, on the authority of a resolution of the House of Commons, the most rigid and scrupulous standard of conduct for public men. The Grand Master proceeded to show how considerable had been the effects, in the prsent European crisis, of the non-party treatment of foreign affairs, and to urge that the equally great national question of home defence should be dealt with in the same patriotic way. Why, he asked, should not the question be regarded as a non-party one, and be referred to a joint conference for consideration? He made that suggestion recently in the House of Lords with the full knowledge and approval of the two leaders of the Unionist Party, Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Bonar Law. And what reception had it received from the Government? No notice was taken of it. "If foreign affairs can be taken out of the quagmire of party, good heavens!" exclaimed Lord Curzon, "why cannot the defence of the country be taken out of it too?" It made one almost cry in despair to find that, when the security of the nation was involved, some people thought only of how to injure their political opponents and secure some advantage for themselves at the polls. Dealing with Home Rule Lord Curzon said that the country was drifting nearer and nearer to the abyss. Unless the Government were stopped in their mad enterprise the pit into which they would fall was the pit of fratricidal strife. The demand of the Unionist Party was that the matter should be put to the test of a general election. "Our claim," he said "is that the assent of the fovereign people should not be assumed but should be stated in the ordinary constitutional way. That is the tribunal which we seek; that is the only tribunal to which we will bow."

Writing to Lord Robert Manners, chairman of a Conservative meeting at Knipton, near Grantham, held on May 2, the Duke of Rutland said that the present Government by wild and unbalanced legislation had interfered in every possible way with the liberty of the subject, had reduced the House of Commons to the level of an indifferent debating society, had forced on Ireland legislation causing that country to reach the edge of civil war, and had by feeble, almost cowardly, actions and speeches reduced the Territorial Force to a condition of grave weakness and uncertainty. They had been fortunate in the recurrence of good trade years, but in view of the financial exploits of the Chancellor of the Exchequer it could not be denied that the Government were now gambling heavily in the political future, and should any check, however small, occur during the coming year to interfere with the trade boom these grave liberties Mr. Lloyd George had been taking with finance would call forth such an increase of taxation as must affect most seriously the well-being of the whole community. Unionists, however, among other things, intended when in office to reconstruct the financial condition of the country.

Lord Roberts arrived in Glasgow early on May 5 and fulfilled a round of engagements during the day. As an honorary freeman of Glasgow, he was entertained by the Lord Provost at luncheon, and in the afternoon he received from the university the honorary degree of LL.D. During his progress through the streets and from these points Lord Roberts received a popular welcome of a kind which is rarely given to a soldier except on his return from a victorious campaign. The demonstrations began with Lord Roberts's drive from Pollok House, where he is the guest of Sir John and Lady Stirling-Maxwell. As Lord Roberts is a colonel commandant and master gunner of the Royal Art., the officers of the City of Glasgow Art. rode as his escort. At the City Chambers three guards of honour were drawn up—120 Glasgow veterans who had served in the Crimea, Indian Mutiny, or Afghan campaigns, and sixty-five from Edinburg; sixty ex-soldiers serving in the police force, and 400 who are now employed by the tramway company. Lord Roberts went from veteran to veteran and spoke kindly words to each. His attention was specially drawn to two of them—one who was present when Lord Roberts won the Victoria Cross; the other the corporal of the old 93rd who sounded the charge at Inkerman.

The Dublin season closed on May 2 with a State ball at the Castle. The opening quadrille was danced by the Lord Lieutenant, the Dowager Countess Granard, the Lord Chancellor, the Countess of Aberdeen, Lord Mary Corbally, Lady Kathleen Lindsay, Lord and Lady Trimlestown, Sir Neville and Lady Chamberlain, Lord Justice Cherry and Sir Anthony and Lady Weldon. During the evening officers of the Scottish Borderers danced Scottish-dances.

The "Dublin Gazette" announces that writs have been issued for the election of an Irish representative peer in the room of the late Earl of Belmore.

It is formally announced in Belfast that Sir Edward Carson's visit to Belfast to open the new Unionist Club and drill hall on the Woodstock Road has been definitely fixed for Friday, May 16. The ceremony is to take place at 8 p.m., and Sir E. Carson will be supported on the platform by other members of the Irish Unionist Parliamentary Party. His speech on this occasion is likely to open the campaign against the second passage of the Home Rule Bill, and it will be in the nature of a call to Unionists.

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

The Postmaster-General, Mr. Pelletier, introduced in the House of Commons on May 5 a Bill to confirm a contract with the Universal Radio Syndicate (Limited), of England, for the establishment of a wireless system between Canada and Great Britain which will reduce the present rates between the two countries very considerably.

The "Times" Toronto correspondent says:—"The impression deepens that the Senate will reject the Naval Aid Bill. A careful canvass of the members of the Upper Chamber shows a decisive majority for rejection. No doubt this is the desire of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the whole influence of the Liberal leaders in the House of Commons will be exercised to secure the rejection of the naval proposals by the Liberal majority in the other Chamber."

Col. Allen, the New Zealand Minister of Defence, was the guest of the Canadian Club on May, 2 and made an impressive speech in which he frankly discussed the naval situation. He said that he did not apply the term "local navy" to that of Australia, but preferred to call it a local unit of the Imperial Navy. The time was ripe for New Zealand to enter on a permanent policy. There were some English statesmen whose minds could not reach beyond England, and he wished that they would pay occasional visits to the Oversea Dominions. The admission of Ministers from the Colonies to the Imperial Defence Committee was a move in the right Direction; but it could not be final and the Dominions must have a voice in the councils of the empire consistent with the dignity of young naticns now of age.

AUSTRALIA.

Lord Denman, the Governor-General, arrived at Sydney on May 3 to review 20,000 cadets. The march past occupied three hours, and was a striking and convincing exhibition of the efficacy of compulsory service. Thousands of the adult citizen forces participated in the demonstration by lining the route and afterwards joining in the march.

Reuter telegraphs from Melbourne (May 2):—"Mr. Foster, the Canadian representative on the Empire Trade Commission, gave a lecture this evening entitled "Ourselves and the Empire." He emphasised the opinion that the Dominions could no longer refuse to bear their share of the burden of the general defence of the empire as well as their own special defence. There was a large attendance, and the lecturer had an enthusiastic reception."

NEW ZEALAND.

Telegraphing from Wellington on May 7 the "Times" correspondent says:—"The visit of the "New Zealand" to Auckland is meeting with great success. Capt. Halsey, addressing 6,000 children in the Town Hall, said that their parents, who presented the battleship, were prepared, he believed, to do even more, and the children should be prepared to do likewise. The speech was a stirring appeal to patriotism and was loudly cheered.

FOREIGN.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

A Hungarian Bill for the creation of an ordnance factory at Gyor (Raab) was published at Buda-Pesth on May 6. The factory is to be organised jointly by the Skoda Works of Pilsen and the Krupp Works of Essen. It must be fitted with plant sufficient for the production of field, mountain, coast, and naval artillery of every kind and calibre, besides gun carriages and armoured turrets, but not armour.

FRANCE.

King Alfonso arrived in Paris on May 7 and after driving to the Quai d'Orsay from the Bois de Boulogne Station attended a review of the Paris garrison on the Esplanade des Invalides. A State dinner was given in the evening at the Elysee. His Majesty has decorated President Poincaré with the Order of the Golden Fleece.

A telegram from Madrid states:—The enthusiastic reception which the King has received in Paris has caused a most excellent impression. Queen Victoria had a long talk with King Alfonso by telephone, in which the King expressed himself as delighted with his reception.

In spite of rainy weather thousands of persons marched in procession on May 4 to the statues of Joan of Arc in different parts of the city, and imposing wreaths from patriotic and royalist associations, as well as humble bunches of lilac from working girls and children, were laid on the monuments to the heroine of France.

Telegraphing on May 5, the "Times'" Berlin correspondent says:—The Emperor William's fifth son, Prince Oscar of Prussia, who is at present a student at the Staff College here, was present to-day at the launch of the battleship "Ersatz Kurfurst Friedrich Wilhelm," which has been built at the Vulkan works at Stettin. He named the new Dreadnought "Grosser Kurfurst."

The new Zeppelin airship "Sachsen," which is a passenger ship of the German Air Traffic Company and underwent trials on May 3, made on May 4 a flight from Friedrichshafen to Augsburg and back. The ship carried fourteen passengers, and accomplished the single passage—a distance of 155 kilometres—in one hour and fifty minutes. She made an hour's trip round the town, carrying twenty-one passengers, and made the return journey in about three hours.

The deputation of English Freemasons which is visiting Berlin made an excursion by motor-car on May 7 to Potsdam. They first paid a visit to the garrison church, where they were received by members of the vestry. Lord Ampthill, leader of the deputation, laid wreaths upon the tomb of Frederick the Great, who was a firm friend of Freemasonry in Germany, and upon the tomb of the Emperor Frederick in the Friedenskirche.

ITALY

According to Reuter, the Chamber of Deputies passed, by 221 votes to 27, a Bill providing for the establishment of a steamship line between Italy and London.

SPAIN.

The demonstrations attending the departure of King Alfonso on May 6 afforded further proof of how deeply public opinion was moved by the recent attempt on his life. Never, perhaps; remarks the "Times," has the King's departure from his capital taken place amid such manifestations. King Alfonso is accompanied by the Marquis Torrecilla, Chief of the Household, his aides-de-camp, and the French military attaché.

BELGIUM.

The Brussels correspondent of the "Times" states:—A report was recently published in the Press that a large stretch of land surrounding the Lion Mound had been sold for building purposes. I have been informed by the Burgomaster of Braine l'Alleud, the commune in which the Mound is situated, that this information is accurate and that hotels and other buildings are already being erected.

HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber of the States General on May 6 passed by fifty-four votes to thirty-five the much discussed Coast Defence Bill, involving the fortification of Flushing. The Bill provides for the expenditure of £12,00,00 florins £1,00,000 on military works, of which about 5,00,000 florins are assigned to the Flushing fort. During the debates the Minister of War, M. Colyn, declared that there was no question whatever of any foreign Power having exercised pressure on the Netherlands to build a fort at Flushing.

GREECE.

Reuter telegraphed from Athens on May 4:—A salute of twenty-one guns has just announced that Queen Sophia has given birth to a daughter. Her Majesty and the Princess are doing well.

UNITED STATES.

Sir Cecil Spring Rice presented his credentials to the President on May 6. There was the customary interchange of speeches.

The entertainment of the delegates to the conference to arrange for the celebration of the Peace Centenary began in New York on May 5 in the City Hall, where they were welcomed by the American members of the conference headed by the Mayor, Mr. Gaynor and Mr. Alton Parker, Chairman of the American committee. After an informal reception Mr. Gaynor made a brief speech, to which Lord Weardale, head of the British delegation, replied.

The Californian Senate has adopted an amendment to the Alien Land Bill, so as to permit Japaness to lease lands in California for a period of three years.

Reuter telegraphs from Washington (May 4):—Great Britain has joined the other nations in protesting against the clause of the Tariff Bill which provides for a discount of five per cent. on all duties imposed by the Act on merchandise imported in vessels built in the United States and wholly the property of American citizens. It is understood that the Democratic tariff managers recognising the force of the objections, will remove the provision by an amendment when the administrative section of the Bill is reached.

Washington, May 7 ("Times").—New York won last night the most important victory against the so-called police system that she has scored in the battle of litigation and investigation inaugurated last autumn at the time of the Rosenthal murder case. After the jury had been out for half an hour a verdict of guilty was returned in one of the State Courts of Original Jurisdiction against four out of sixteen City district police inspectors on a charge of conspiring to obstruct justice. The four men are also under indictment for bribery, the charge being the collection of blackmail from disorderly resorts while successively in command of the Harlem inspection district.

Overheard in the Club.

"What's become of —— lately? He looked very shaky when last I saw him."

Have you ever heard this question asked at the Club, the Mess, or at a friend's Bungalow? The answer is probably "Oh, he's out of sorts. His nerves are all wrong."

Perhaps also people have said this of you? And yet there is absolutely no occasion for anyone to suffer from nervous breakdown or debility, sleeplessness or lax condition. When Nature fails, and the overtaxed nerve tissues become stagnant, it is time to give Nature a help. You won't get well by leaving things as they are, and things won't stay as they are, they will get worse! But you can get well, and speedily too, if you take

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

It supplies the nerve tissues with the necessary nutrition, building them up into solid factions giving fresh life and vigour to you, and placing within your reach the pleasure and enjoyment of life which was hitherto denied you.

Just as a building will go into decay if left entirely alone, so will the nerve tissues become dormant. A touch of cement or mortar here and there will save the building. A glass or two of HORLICK'S MALTED MILK will save the health. It seldom fails.

Supplied in three sizes, all Chemists and Stores stock it, and its sales are stupendous.

The medical profession endorse it as an excellent nerve and body builder. Your health and general vitality are of the utmost importance to you if you are to get any pleasure out of life and if you are to do your day's work in the way you would wish. You can rely upon being always up to the mark if you take

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

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Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
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O.T. and GIN

Gin (or Schnapps) is made nice and palatable, and full enjoyment of it is obtained by taking it with a little **O.T.**

Try this blend when having your next glass—it will be a revelation of delight to you, and you will never again be satisfied with Gin or Schnapps alone.

O.T. transforms the flavour wonderfully and really makes this spirit doubly enjoyable—it also imparts its own inestimable properties, and it lessens intoxicating or heady effects.

A Liqueur—Stomachic—Pick-me-up.

Made from natural fruits and herbs O.T. is a pure and healthful beverage, and only favourable effects follow its use. After over-indulgence there's no better "pick-me-up." As a tonic when you feel "out-of-sorts," there's nothing better to make you fit and well again.

O.T. is a true digestive, and therefore good as a mealtime drink, as an after-dinner liqueur, and as a remedy for indigestion, flatulence and "full feeling" after meals.

As a stomachic, it has wonderful virtues for colic, dysentery, and other stomach troubles. No drink is more suitable than O.T. for both abstainers and non-abstainers; none is more healthful for young and old.

A Stimulant as Satisfactory as Alcohol.

Gold Seal — British Analytical Control
Gold Medal — Paris Exhibition, 1909
Grand Prix — Empire Exhibition, London, 1911

The More you Drink O.T. the More you Like it!

O.T. wins favour with all who try it. Its distinctive character, its refreshing and exhilarating qualities, its satisfying body and "bite" appeal to you—its taste grows on you, and you soon realise that each glass adds to your liking and appreciation.

O.T. Mixes Deliciously with

Lemonade, Soda, Hirano, Tansan, etc.	Water (Hot or Cold)—	Whisky, Gin, Brandy, Wines—
Gives full body, fine flavour, stimulating, refreshing — lessens filling and flatulent effects of aerated drinks.	gives a "bite" and a delicious flavour that completely satisfy.	improves flavour, intensifies the good qualities, and lessens alcoholic effects.

Ale, Beer, Stout—gives fine nip, takes off heaviness and filling effect.

"O. T." IS SOLD BY:—

The Army & Navy Stores, Pyrkes Provision Stores, Messrs. Phillips & Co., (Bombay and Poona), Treacher & Co., (Bombay & Poona), D. C. Oomrigar, D. D. Baria, J. F. Kathoke, P. C. Shroff & Sons, West End Bar, King John & Co., M. P. Baria, (Pydownie), S. C. Oomrigar, Maneckji & Co., (Church Gate St.), Pestonji Maneckji, (Forbes St.), Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Souza and Fernandez, Empire Stores, Dinshaw Namdar & Co., Madon Sons & Co., M. T. Madon & Co., Minocher Kooka & Sons, Tarachand & Co., (Grant Road), Colabawalla & Son, KATRAK & Co., KARACHI and ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

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It makes the hands soft and smooth as silk.

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Icilma Fluor Cream is the acme of Toilet Perfection—greaseless, snowy, fragrant and clean to use. It leaves no trace on the skin—cannot grow hair—needs no powder to hide it. Nothing else known can give the same clean, cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as this exquisite skin-cream.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA COMPANY LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

India Office, May 6.

The King has approved of the promotion of the following officers of the Indian Army and Indian Medical Service :—

Indian Army.

Majors to be Lieut.-Cols.—M. F. Harding, Commandant, 69th Punjabis, (March 10), C. T. Ducat, Superny. List (March 16).

Lieut. to be Capt.—H. R. Williams, 10th Goorkha Rifles (March 16).

Indian Medical Service.

Major to be Lieut.-Col.—T. Stodart, (Jan. 30).

The King has approved of the confirmation of the commission of the following Lieut. on probation of the Indian Medical Service, with effect from July 27, 1912 :—J. C. John.

The King has approved of the resignation of the following officers of the Indian Army and Native Indian Land Forces :—

Indian Army.

Lieut. R. E. Toker (March 30).

Native Indian Land Forces.

Lieut. Wali-ud-din Khan (Nov. 8, 1912).

The King has approved of the removal from the Service, with effect from March 10, of the following officer of the Indian Subordinate Medical Dept. :—Senior Assistant Surg. and Honorary Lieut. H. L. W. Clark.

The King has approved of the transfer of the following officers of the Indian Army to the Unemployed Superny. List:—Brevet Col. J. F. Worlledge (April 16), Breve Col. E. Vansittart (April 19).

The King has approved of the retirement of the following officers of the India Army: —Brevet Col. W. M. Dawes (March 29), Brevet Col C A Brown, (March 31), Brevet Col G H Turner, (April 23), Lieut-Col F C Logan-Home, (April 24) Capt B C Fellows (April 28.)

War Office, May 6.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

The following Majors to be Major Instructors in Gunnery :—N G Barron, H C Moultrie, W H B Jacob, and P K Lewes (April 1).

The following Capts to be Capt. Instructors in Gunnery, and to be seconded:—W T Armitage' H I Greig, W O S Sander-, T S N Hardinge,-O C Niven, A E Smith, W A Edmeades, K G MacEwen (April 1).

Establishments.

Schools of Gunnery—The following Majors to be Major Instructors in Gunnery:—L E B Dykes, A J Peile, R O Marton (April 1).

The following Capts to be Capt Instructors in Gunnery :—D Clapham A H Moberly, H R Brancker, H W Lockhatt (April 1).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Capt (District Officer) G A Guthrie is placed on retired pay (May 4).

Lieut (District Officer) L Hegarty to be Capt (District Officer) (May 4).

Sergt-Major H C Warton to be Lieut (District Officer) (May 7).

R H and RFA.—Lieut-Col C H Hutchinson, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut.-Col., retires on retired pay (May 5) Major R G Ouseley, D S O., to to be Lieut.-Col. (May 5).

Foot Guards.

Scots Guards—Sec Lieut Sir Edward H W Hulse to be Lieut (March 8.)

Infantry.

Queen's (R W Surrey Regt)—The following Lieuts to be Capts and to remain seconded:—R T Lee, F C Longbourne March 2.

Prince of Wales's Own (W Yorks Regt)—Sec Lieut J H Thompson resigns his commission (May 7.)

Lancs Fusiliers—Capt W J Woodcock retires on retired pay (May 7) The following Superny Capts are restored to the establishment:—H M Farmar (April 30), T J Marrable (May 7.)

Duke of Cornwall's L I—Capt H N B Harrison, M V O to be Adj vice A W Stericker (May 4.)

R Sussex Regt—Sec Lieut L H K Finch to be Lieut April 16.

R. Welsh Fusiliers—Capt E R Kearsley is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (April 11): Lieut C E Wood to be Capt (April 11).

R Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut R R White resigns his commission (May 7 ; Sec. Lieut C A M Alexander to be Lieut (May 7).

Hampshire Regt.—Lieut H H Gribbon to be Capt under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 (Feb. 1).

Dorset Regt.—Superny Lieut P J A Murray is restored to the establishment (April 21).

Prince of Wales's Volunteers (S Lancs Regt.)—Lieut A C Robinson is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (April 16).

Oxfordshire and Bucks L I.—Capt H C Nisbet retires on retired pay (May 7) ; Superny Capt. C. J. Mitchell is restored to the establishment (May 7) ; Lieut the Hon. J O W S Foljambe to be Adj., vice Capt R V Simpson (May 6).

Northamptonshire Regt.—Capt. E E White is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (April 23) ; Superny. Capt J I Wood-Martin is restored to the establishment (April 23).

York and Lancaster Regt.—Sec Lieut W H Cullen to be Lieut (April 7.)

Durham L I—Lieut W B Greenwell to be Adj, vice H W Festing, (April 10.)

Princess Victoria's (R Irish Fusiliers)—Capt V H Havanagh retires on retired pay (May 7.)

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (R Canadians)—Capt E H Murphy retires on retired pay to serve in the special Reserve under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for pay and promotion, 1909, (May 7.)

Army Medical Service.

R A M C—Lieut-Col J J C Donnet retires on retired pay May 7.

Memoranda.

Major-Gen T Perrott, C B, commanding the R A at Gibraltar, is retained on the Active List under the provisions of Articles 24, 92, and 472 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, (May 6.)

Col E A D A Thomas, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay May 7.

Col W H Siawell, C B, D S O, on completion of his period of his period of service on the Staff in India, is placed on the Half-pay List (March 14.)

Commissary of Ordnance and Honorary Capt W C R Everest, A O Dept, is granted the honorary rank of Major (May 4.)

Admiralty, 7th May.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 1st April, 1881—

Surgeon-General Sir Thomas Desmond Gimlette, K C B, has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 6th May

Clerk Geoffrey William Samuel Childs has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Pay-master in his Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th April.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve

Frederick Stanley Hewett, Esq, M D. has been appointed Surgeon. Dated 5th May.

Admiralty, 8th May.

Engineer Lieutenant George Hancock Edgar has been promoted to the rank of Engineer Commander in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 6th May.

Admiralty, 9th May.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Probationary Sub-Lieutenant William James Donohue has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 1st April, 1909.

Sub-Lieutenant John Leslie Marshall to be Lieutenant. Dated 3rd September, 1912.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve.

Lieutenant William Joseph Davies, R. D., has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander. Dated 9th May.

War Office, 6th May.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the formation of a Motor Cyclist Section, Royal Engineers Special Reserve.

War Office, 9th May.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

Major Robert A. Craig, Royal Artillery, to be a Staff Captain at the War Office, and to be seconded vice Major C. W. Scott, Royal Artillery. Dated 5th May.

Establishments.

Army Signal Schools, Captain Robert M. Powell, Royal Artillery, to be an Instructor, and to be seconded, vice Lieutenant (District Officer) E. J. Stevens, Royal Artillery Dated 1st May.

Ordnance Factories. Captain Nevill Eliot Royal Artillery, from 2nd to be Assistant Superintendent Royal Laboratory, vice Major C. C. Noott Royal Artillery. Dated 27th April.

Major Hugh de B Miller D S O, Royal Artillery from an officer in charge of danger buildings, to be 2nd Assistant Superintendent Royal Laboratory vice Captain N. Eliot. Dated 27th April.

Captain George F. B. Turner Royal Artillery to be an officer in charge of danger buildings and to be seconded vice Major H. de B. Miller. Dated 27th April.

Cavalry.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, Lieutenant Percival J I Synnott resigns his commission. Dated 10th May.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Captain Rowley A. E. Hill retires on retired pay. Dated 10th May.

Lieutenant Percy G. Robinson to be Captain. Dated 10th March.

Lieutenant Charles B. Rich resigns his commission. Dated 10th May.

Royal Garrison Artillery, The undermentioned supernumerary Captains are restored to the establishment:—

Harold S. K. Snowdon. Dated 20th April, Kenneth D. Field. Dated 10th April.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains, under the provisions of article 26A, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 9th May. Frederick N. Baker Thomas A. W. Drought. Ernest L. Caldecott.

Royal Flying Corps.

Military Wing, The undermentioned to be Flying Officers. Dated 17th April, 1916 :

Captain Clive Mellor, Royal Engineers.

Captain Herbert C. Macdonnell, The Royal Irish Regiment.

Captain Frederick St. G. Tucher, The Worcestershire Regement.

Lieutenant Anketell M. Read, The Northamptonshire Regiment.

Lieutenent Edward G. Harvey, The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment).

Lieutenant James E. G. Burroughs, The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment).

Lieutenant Hugh F. Glanvile, The West India Regiment.

Lieutenant Felton V Holt, The Oxfordshire and Cuckinghamshire Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Leonard Dawes, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment) Lieutenant The Honourable John D Boyle, The Rifle Brigade The Prince Consort's Own.

Lieutenant Francis G Small, The Connaught Rangers.

Lieutenant Alan B Thomson, The East Lancashire Regiment.

Lieutenant Desmond L Arthur, 5th Battalion The Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Lieutenant E L Conran, 2nd County of London Yeomanry Territorial Force.

A Second Lieutenant Norman S Roupefl, Special Reserve.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, Captain Eugene N E M Vaughan retires on retired pay Dated 10th May.

Infantry.

The Cheshire Regiment, Lieutenant John W A Craig resigns his commission Dated 10th May.

The East Lancashire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Herbert W. Canton to be Lieutenant. Dated 17th April.

The East Surrey Regiment, Major Frederick L. A. Packman retires on retired pay. Dated 10th May.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), Second Lieutenant Edmund Spencer to be Lieutenant. Dated 17th April.

The Durham Light Infantry, Captain Roper M. Tyler is seconded for service on the staff. Dated 17th April.

Supernumerary Captain David L. Brereton is restored to the establishmeat. Dated 17th April.,

The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Major Campbell L. Hendriks retires on retired pay Dated 10th May.

The Army Service Corps.

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain John W. Bradshaw is placed on retired pay. Dated 8th May.

First Class Staff Serjeant-Major Thomas Webb to be Quartermaster, with the Honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 10th May.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Staff Nurse Miss Lucy A. Burgess resigns her appointment. Dated 10th May.

Memoranda.

The undermentiond Majors to be Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels. Dated 10th May. Alban R. C. Atkins, The Army Service Corps, a Deputy Assistant Director at the War Office. Cecil F. Romer, The Royal Dublin Fusiliers Deputy Assistant Quartermaster. General, Irish Command George F MacMunn, D S O Royal Artillery a Deputy Assistant Director at the War Office (Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Frederick B Maurice. The Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, at the Staff College Camberley Neville J G Cameron The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade at the War Office Richard H K Butler, The Dorsetshire Regiment, General Staff Officer. 2nd grade Aldershot Command, Edward E Lord Loch M V O D S O Grenadier Guards, a General Staff Officer 2nd grade, at the War Office Sir Evelyn R Bradford, Bt Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs the Duke of Albany's Temporary Lieutenant Colonel Seymour H Sheppard, D S O Royal Engineers a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, at the Staff College Quetta Lionel R Kenyon, Royal Artillery William St C Bland Royal Artillery Superintendent of Experiments, Experimental Staff.

The undermentioned Captains to be Brevet Majors. Dated 10th May 1913 :—

Henry T. Hart, Royal Artillery.

Bryan H. Chetwynd-Staphylton, The Cheshire Regiment, a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General at the War Office.

(Temporary Major) John H. Davidson D.S.O., The King's Royal Rifle Corps, a General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, at the Staff College Camberley and is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant Colonel whilst holding that appointment.

Hereward Wake, D.S.O., The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Brigade Major, 2nd Infantry Brigade.

Edmund B. Mathew-Lannowe, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade in India.

Arthur B. Smallman, M. B, Royal Army Medical Corps.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, May 9.

The fitting-out of the Britannia, the King's racing cutter, is always welcomed at Cowes as the forerunner of the coming Royal visit to the Isle of Wight. His Majesty is even more interested, if possible in yachting than was King Edward, but Queen Mary does not take the same keen pleasure in the sport as did Queen Alexandra.

The Militants who have talked so glibly of burning down one of the Royal dockyard are probably unaware that this is a capital offence. The three offences that are now punishable by the death sentence are wilful murder, arson in a Royal dockyard or an arsenal, and high treason.

It would be interesting to know what would be the modern estimate of the value of the Grinling Gibbons carvings in the choir of St. Paul's, which must have been destroyed had the bomb exploded. The sum paid to the carver was £1,337 7s. 5d. It is one of Evelyn's best claims on posterity that he discovered Gibbons working in a small house at Deptford and brought him into prominence.

Apparently there is no intention of rebuilding this year the refreshment pavilion at Kew Gardens which the Suffragettes destroyed. A large tent and a temporary building of corrugated iron painted an inoffensive green have been erected close to the original site, and there tea is dispensed in the same leisurely fashion as of yore.

At last M. Georges Scott's portrait of the King which was exhibited at the Paris Salon in Coronation year and attracted wide attention on both sides of the Channel, has found a permanent home. It has just been presented by Mr. T. J. Lennard, the Sheriff of Bristol, to the Bristol Art Gallery.

The statement that Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll had placed Kent Cottage, in the Isle of Wight, at the disposal of Princess Henry of Battenberg is very unlikely to be correct. The Princess does not visit her cottage very often, but she likes to go there at various time, and it scarcely large enough to permit of the two Royal ladies' occupying it at the same moment.

The Kaiser's daughter and her future husband, Prince Ernest of Cumberland, will start their married life in a "modest villa" in the suburbs of Honover. There is no apparent reason why the princely couple should play at love in a cottage unless it be to please themselves. The Duke of Cumberland is a very wealthy man, and, living in retirement himself can well afford a generous allowance to his only surviving son. As to Princess Victoria Luise, it is stated in well-informed quarters that her dot is of quite Imperial proportions.

The makers of certain monoplane models, which cost from a guinea upwards, and are certified to have flown a distance of not less than a quarter of a mile before they are offered for sale, announce that Mr. Asquith is one of their customers. The spectacle of the Prime Minister launching one of these models in, say St. James's Park, would surely draw half London to witness it.

A long-felt want is to be supplied by the foundation of a "business club" for the use of foreign and colonial visitors who come here for the transaction of matters of business only, and have no social connections which would introduce them into any social club or circle. There will be most extensive arrangements, including many small private rooms for business interviews, and all the conveniences of an ordinary club.

King Alfonso, since the death of King Edward, ranks as first favourite among monarchs with the Parisians. It is said however, that the members of the French Jockey Club still nurse a grievance against him. When he visited Paris in 1908 King Alfonso launched Jockey Club, and was so delighted with the fare provided that he offered Marechal, the head chef of the establishment, £2,000 a year to enter his service. The offer was accepted, much to the disgust of the club members, who only a few months previously had suffered another grievous loss in the person of their second chef.

The Grand Duke of Baden, who has just escaped from the hands of a dangerous assailant, is a grandson of the old Emperor William, whose only daughter married the late Grand Duke. He is a great swordsman and in the days of his youth was a shining light in the fighting student corps of both Bonn and Heidelberg, which did not prevent his leaving with a doctor's degree. The Grand Duke is a thorough-going supporter of the Turf, and has done much to encourage that form of sport in his dominions.

There was no doubt on the opening day about what are "the pictures of the year" at the Academy. The only two canvases which continuously attracted anything like a crowd were Mr. Lavery's Royal portrait and Mr. Bundy's "Finance," and in both of them opinion was sharply divided. In the group of the Royal Family it was remarked "inter alia," that Princess Mary has no visible means of support; she appears to be sitting upon nothing. The order which the Princess is wearing in the picture, and the Prince of Wales's three medals, were the subject of numerous inquiries. Few persons were brave enough to hazard any positive statement. So far as the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert is concerned, it is usually stated that no ladies have been appointed since Queen Victoria's time, and the Princess's name does not figure in that connection in current works of reference. But Mr. Lavery has indicated the Order so vaguely that it might be almost anything.

The last issue of the "Suffragette," the "raid" number, now stands at a premium, and a large number of copies have been brought for preservation. Curiously enough, neither the "Suffragette" nor "Votes for Women" finds a place in the British Museum's catalogue of the periodical publications.

Preparations for the Royal County Agricultural Society's Show at Windsor, to be held June 10, are going on space. A large tract of meadow-land on the river side of the road leading to Datchet, and lying almost under the Castle walls, is already covered with wooden buildings and pens. Windsor is looking forward to big crowds to make up in some degree for the loss the town has suffered through the continued closing of the State Rooms in the Castle.

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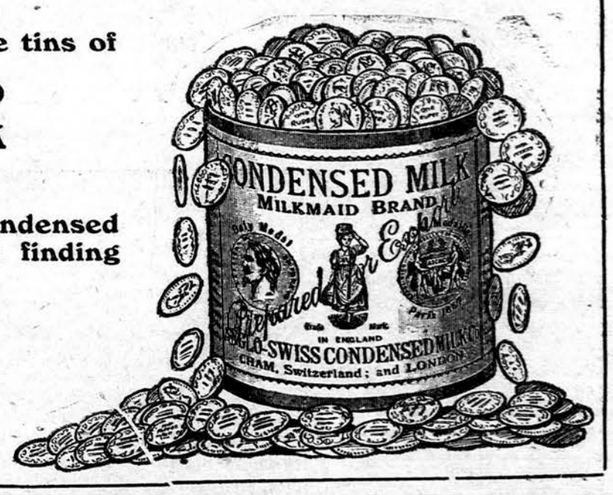

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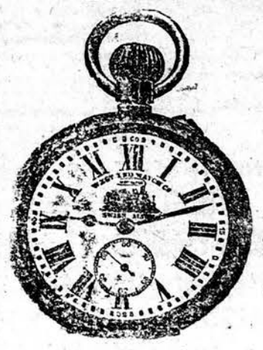

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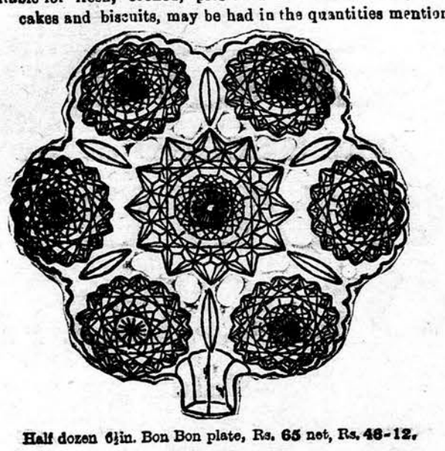
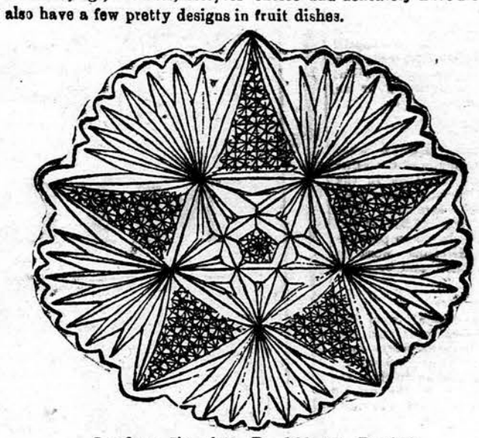
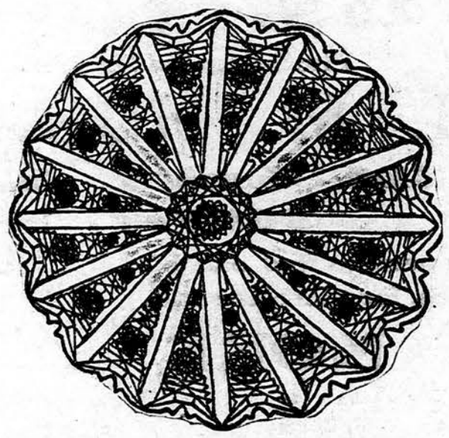


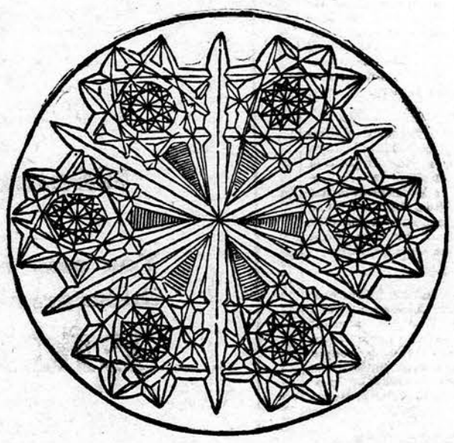
Half dozen 6½in. Bon Bon plate, Rs. 65 net, Rs. 46-12.



One dozen 7in. plate, Rs. 160 net, Rs. 120.



Half dozen 7in. plate, Rs. 105 net, Rs. 78-12.



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